THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1802.

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EDINBURGH.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE remainder of the Life of Sir John Clerk has been poſtponed till next Number, that we might have it in our power to give ſome account of his MS. papers on the ſubject of the Union, and of thoſe relating to his Antiquarian Reſearches.

THE Life of Fenelon has been received, and will be inſerted in our next.

STANZAS on the long protracted cold of laſt Spring are under conſideration. We receive every favour of our poetical readers with great pleaſure, but cannot help expreſſing our regret, that many of theſe require more correction than we can beſtow.

OUR Correſpondents who have favoured us with papers deſigned to be periodical, will, we hope, clearly ſee the propriety of continuing thoſe which they have begun. We have been obliged to deny the privilege of opening a ſeries of papers of that kind, to ſome anonymous correſpondents of great merit, from the conſideration, that as we have not the honour of knowing them, we cannot depend on a regular communication.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a pretty large paper, entitled the life of —— David Lindſay, M. A. written in a ſtyle rather too heavy for the majority of our readers, and exhibiting a lame ſpecimen of Biography.

THE paper on Taxation from our Correſpondent, R. has been received.

Strictures on Mr Laing's Diſſertation, on the Authenticity of the Poems of Oſſian, will probably appear in our next.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR OF DUNBEATH BART.

One of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland &c.

Published as the Act directs by A. Constable July 1809.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1802.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN CLERK,

OF PENNYCUIK, BARONET;

ONE OF THE BARONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER FOR SCOTLAND,

FROM 1705—1755.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE ſubject of this imperfect memoir is a name celebrated both in the civil hiſtory and literature of Scotland; and though no accurate account of his life has been given to the public, yet Sir John Clerk, from the great extent of his learning, his cultivated taſte, and numerous perſonal accompliſhments, joined to his active ſhare in the important national tranſaction of the Union with England, would have held a diſtinguiſhed place in the hiſtory of any country. The family of Penycuik, of which Sir John was the ſecond baronet, can be traced with conſiderable certainty, back to the year 1180, and the reign of William the Lion. In a dark age, when learning was as wonderful, as it was rare; the ſecretaries of the legiſlative and judicial courts, along with a few of the clergy, who were on that account, called *clerici*, were alone poſſeſſed of the arts of reading and writing. The haughty nobles, with their martial king, were alike ignorant of letters. The acts of Parliament, and the ſeveral deeds which confirmed the will of the executive government, were written by perſons appointed for that purpoſe; the illiterate ſovereign and his barons applied their ſeals or the ſign of the croſs, to the parchment, and the clerk added the name of the reſpective *ſigner*, whether he were principal or witneſs in the tranſaction. Yet the ſecret of letters, as it is emphatically called by Tacitus, when ſpeaking of the progenitors of the Britiſh nation, acquired honour and reſpect to the poſſeſſors, even amongſt a nobility who were inſenſible to any merit but the din of arms, and in the court of a monarch, to whom learning would

have been difgraceful. It is impoſſible now to aſcertain the previous rank of the Clerici, or what influence they derived from the families of which they were deſcended. In the charter of a donation by king William, to the *abbacy* of Holyroodhouſe, Hugo clericus regis, Hugo clericus cancellarii, Johannes clericus, and ſeveral others, appear as witneſſes. On this circumſtance, it may be obſerved, that the witneſſes to ſuch deeds, were always of high rank, and theſe names are claſſed with others of the firſt nobility. From different ſources it appears, that there were many Scotiſh free barons and powerful men of this name in the earlieſt times. In the year 1296, Ricardus Clerk, a conſiderable freeholder, was compelled to ſubmit to Edward I. of England, after his invaſion of Scotland, while another baron of the ſame name, a ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of his country, ſcorned to comply with the foreign uſurper, and was carried priſoner to London. William Clerk, deſcended of a branch of the family ſettled in Perthſhire, an eminent merchant and patriot, attended David II. in his unfortunate expedition into England. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Durham anno 1346, carried up to London, and retained there, until he was liberated, along with his Sovereign, eleven years after. John Clerk, merchant-burgeſs and chief magiſtrate of the royal burgh of Montroſe, became one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of the king in 1357. His opulence, loyalty, and perſonal abilities, fixed his family in the direction of the affairs of that corporation for ſeveral centuries; the chief magiſtrate of the place, as appears from the books of council, being of his name and deſcent, down to the reign of Queen Mary. John Clerk, ſon of William Clerk, merchant-burgeſs in Montroſe, was baptized by the Biſhop of Caithneſs at Fettercairn, December 22d, 1611. Being, after the manner of his anceſtors, bred a merchant, he removed into France in the year 1634; ſettled at Paris; and, in a few years, acquired a conſiderable fortune. In the year 1647 he returned to Scotland, and purchaſed the lands and barony of Pennycuik *.

By

* The barony of Pennycook, as it was formerly written, obviouſly derives its name from the Gaelic words Benn na Cuachaig, the hill of the cuckow. This name is local, and by degrees was applied to a large ſpace of ground; it was, however, very ancient, and had remained, along with a few more of the Celtic or Britiſh proper names of places, from the time of the expulſion of that language from the Lothians. The former name of the pariſh of Pennycook, was that of St Kentigern or Mungo, the ſame to whom the Cathedral Church of Glaſgow was dedicated. A religious houſe or hoſpital, near the ſite of the preſent Newhall, endowed with conſiderable landed property is ſuppoſed to have held moſt of the ſurrounding diſtrict. An ancient family of the name of Pennycuik, one of which, a phyſician, and a poet of conſiderable merit, was proprietor of Newhall in the year 1646, appears to have been the firſt that gained a perſonal appellation, in the manner of the barons of the ninth and tenth centuries, from the ſpot of ground properly ſo called. The time when the Pennycooks of that ilk were obliged to alienate their paternal eſtate is unknown. The Crichtons, anceſtors of the family of Dumfries, the Sinclairs of Roſlin, and many other powerful families, had ſucceſſively lands in the neighbourhood; and were dangerous rivals to a ſmall baron who was under the neceſſity either of ſerving or of removing. The river Eſk (Uiſge) which riſes in the Pentland hills, runs by this place through a deep fractured valley, into the ſea at Muſſelburgh. The hollow ſequeſtered glades through which this current flows, are romantic in the extreme. The whole of the Lothians being rather bare of wood, and of a uniform appearance, it adds highly to the beauty of the country, to find, in the boſom of a glen, the wildeſt work of the hand of Nature; woods hanging over the red cliffs, ſwept at their baſe by a ſtream, which, at ſome former

By a charter, dated March 9th, 1664, under the Great Seal, he acquired from Charles II. the lands of Wright houſes, near Edinburgh, which his grand-daughter carried into the family of Graycrook. He was ſucceeded in 1674 by his ſon, John Clerk, created the firſt baronet of Pennycuik, by a royal patent from Charles II. (illi—et hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo), dated 24th March 1679. By Elizabeth Henderſon, daughter of Henderſon of Elvington, he had three ſons and three daughters; of whom Sir John Clerk, the ſubject of this account, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was born about the year 1684. In the year 1700, he acquired the lands and barony of Leſwade in the ſhire of Edinburgh, and married ſome time after the death of his firſt wife, Chriſtian, daughter of the Reverend Mr Kilpatrick, by whom he left four ſons and four daughters. The elder, Sir John Clerk, was a man of conſiderable addreſs, and ſerved more than once in the Parliament of Scotland. He died in the year 1722, fifteen years after the union of the two kingdoms, in which his ſon acted a diſtinguiſhed part.

(*To be continued.*)

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ner time, ſeems to have torn the mountains in its courſe. The flouriſhing ſtate of the ſurrounding diſtricts, crowned with villas, and chequered with cultivation, form a very agreeable contraſt to the wild ſcenery of Roſlin and Hawthornden. The environs of the Esk are the Tempe of Scotland, where, if fame and probability may be credited, her poets have been inſpired, and gained * immortality.

* See Ramſay's Preface to his Gentle ſhepherd.

For the Scots Magazine.

EFFECTS of the LOVE of CONTROVERSY on the UNDERSTANDING and the HEART.

THE love of controverſy ariſes from a propenſity common to man, with many of the inferior animals, by which they delight in putting their power to the teſt, by oppoſing it to that of others in a fair and equitable ſtruggle—We delight not only to engage in theſe ſtruggles, but to witneſs them—Hence, a fondneſs for reading books of controverſy, a line of ſtudy, which gives a man all the qualifications neceſſary for a polemic, and is, therefore, generally ſucceeded by a wiſh to engage in diſputation. Hence, alſo, the opinion that has prevailed among ſuperficial judges in all ages of the uſefulneſs of controverſy, and the great powers of mind neceſſary for conducting it—A talent for debate is almoſt the only kind of philoſophical genius, which the vulgar are capable of admiring, and has, therefore, been inveſted with that falſe air of importance, which ignorance throws over every uncommon indication of ſuperiority.

A propenſity to indulge in controverſy, is, indeed, frequently the earlieſt indication of ſuperior ge-

nius—That curiosity, which is natural to a youth of sensibility and genius, leads to inquiry, and terminates in knowledge. From a desire to communicate his acquisitions, to others, the young philosopher proposes his opinions, confirms them by arguments, and exults in a superiority to his equals in age, or his opponents in debate.—Applause excites his vanity, opposition rouses his pride, and habits of easy and confident disputation are formed.

This propensity, however, ought not to be too much indulged. This would be to add the force of habit to a principle which nature has made sufficiently strong for all the purposes it was designed for; and to give it an influence over the conduct, dangerous both to the understanding and to the heart.

Whether a dispute is considered merely as a display of skill, or as an exertion of reason designed to recommend an opinion to the understanding of another, the love of controversy is a great obstacle to the candid reception of truth.—If we endeavour to convince our opponent, it interests our vanity in the justice of our opinions, so that we cannot yield to argument, without incurring mortification and disgrace. Evidence is opposed by the prevailing influence of prejudice, and confirms the errors it was designed to refute. *Vanity* being wounded by opposition, degenerates into *pride*; an affection which is peculiarly averse to improvement.

In the present times, however, men pride themselves in defending either side of a question, and for the most part, consider controversy merely as the display of skill. A proneness to indulge a turn for it, in this sense, is extremely dangerous to the advancement of useful knowledge. It begets a habit of reading, not to discover what is *true*, but what is *plausible*—It destroys, or lessens, a love of truth; diminishes the ardour of useful study; and either produces indolence, or turns the attention principally to objects of subordinate importance. It gives a man sufficient knowledge to become sceptical, without those severe habits of study, which alone can make him a philosopher. It produces a habit of viewing every argument as a mere production of ingenuity, involving in it some concealed defect, and useful only for the purposes of disputation.

Controversy is apt to ingross too much of the attention, and to withdraw it from those more important subjects of study, which are too plain to admit much diversity of sentiment, and are rather to be diligently learned than severely examined. It has also a contrary influence upon the mind of those, who are averse to it, and has concurred powerfully with other causes, in producing a prevailing neglect, even among the clergy, of the study of theology; a study, which is at once important, easy, and interesting, and would have appeared in a juster light, had it not been involved in metaphysical perplexity, by the arts of the polemic.

Let us now consider the influence of a love of controversy upon the heart.

It was before observed, that when founded on conviction, and irritated by opposition, it produces pride.—This is sufficient to prove its bad effects on the heart, as there is hardly any temper of mind, which increases the violence of our angry passions so much as pride. A proud man, though above forgiving an injury, is not so high as to despise it, even when he professes to do so.—He has the same mean selfishness with other men, but it is not as in them, restrained by any regard for the opinions or feelings of mankind.

In

In revenging an injury, he is ſteady and unrelenting.—He has no tenderneſs for another's feelings, for he deſpiſes them; he is reſtrained from cruelty by no relentings of compaſſion, for he cannot turn aſide from his firſt reſolutions. The influence of this diſpoſition appears ſufficiently in the aſperity of language which diſgraces almoſt all books of controverſy.

But the preſent mode of controverſy rather excites vanity than pride. This is indeed a little more favourable to the cultivation of the affections, although obſervation ſufficiently proves, that vanity ſeldom ſcruples to purchaſe applauſe by wounding the feelings of an antagoniſt.

Controverſy has in general, a tendency to leſſen the ſenſibility of the mind.—In diſputes, no weight is laid upon feeling; reaſon is conſtantly appealed to.—A habit of controverſy is therefore, a habit of cool reaſoning, which appears from the writings of thoſe who have excelled in it, to be extremely unfavourable to ſenſibility.

Religious controverſy, in particular, is dangerous, by deſtroying or weakening the feelings of devotion.—When the ſimple and ſublime truths of religion are made ſubjects of cool and familiar debate, is it wonderful, that they are at laſt viewed merely as ſubjects of barren faith, and controverſial diſcuſſion, and neither affect the heart nor influence the conduct?

These remarks are not deſigned to reſtrain the exerciſe of our natural right of private judgment. A ſpirit of ſerious, cautious, and unprejudiced inquiry is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the love of controverſy. It derives its ardour not from vanity, but from the love of truth. It reſts on the firm baſis of an honeſt heart, and produces a firm, but unaſſuming, independence of ſentiment. While it avails itſelf of every human aſſiſtance and direction, it looks up to the *Father of mercies*, for the guidance of his Spirit.

A. Y.

For the Scots Magazine.

LIFE OF THALES.

FROM THE FRENCH OF FENELON;

being the firſt in order of his "Short Lives of the Ancient Philoſophers."

THALES was born in the firſt year of the 35th Olympiad, and died in the 58th, aged ninety-two years*.

Thales the Mileſian, was, by his family, a Phœnician; and was de-

* The life of each philoſopher is preceded by the chronology of his birth and death, which, in the tranſlation, I purpoſe to follow. The Olympiads may be eaſily reduced to years before Chriſt, by obſerving, that the ſpace of time denoted by an Olympiad is four years; and, that the firſt of them began 776 years before the Chriſtian æra. The tranſlator thinks it proper to inform his readers, that he alone is anſwerable for whatever may occur in the way of notes.

ſcended of Cadmus, the ſon of Agenor. The indignation which his parents had conceived againſt the tyrants, by whom the opulent were continually oppreſſed, induced them to quit their native country; in conſequence of which, they fixed their reſidence at Miletus, a town of Ionia, where, in the firſt year of the 35th Olympiad, Thales was born. It was he who firſt acquired the ſplendid title of *Sage*, and who was the author of that philoſophy, which, from the name of the country which gave him birth, has been ſtiled the *Ionian*.

Thales was, for ſome time, in the magiſtracy; and, after paſſing, with applauſe, through its ſeveral gradations, to the higheſt offices of the ſtate, he was impelled, by his ardour to become acquainted with the ſecrets of nature, to extricate himſelf from the embarraſſment of public affairs. He ſet off, accordingly, for Egypt, where the ſciences then flouriſhed. There he devoted ſeveral years to converſation with the prieſts, the depoſitaries of the knowledge of their country. Thus was his mind informed in the myſteries of their religion, whilſt it was to mathematics and aſtronomy that his attention was chiefly directed. He never attached himſelf to any maſter, and, excepting his intercourſe with the prieſts of Egypt, during his travels in that country, it was to experiment and reſearch alone, accompanied with cloſe mental application, that he owed that valuable ſtock of knowledge with which he enriched philoſophy.

Poſſeſſed of a noble elevation of ſoul, Thales ſpoke little, and thought much. Of his own intereſt he was negligent, but that of the ſtate rouſed his keeneſt efforts.

Speaking of thoſe who deem the gratification of revenge more deſireable than life itſelf. Juvenal ſays, that theſe were ſentiments very different from thoſe of Chryſippus, or the gentle Thales:

> At vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipſâ
> Chryſippus non dicet idem, nec ante Thaletis
> Ingenium ——

> Oh ſweet revenge! than life itſelf more dear.
> T'obtain the bliſs, who death itſelf would fear? —
> Not ſo mild Thales, nor Chryſippus thought,
> Nor that good man who drank the poiſon'd draught.

Upon his return to Miletus, Thales lived very retired, and the contemplation of celeſtial phænomena engroſſed his whole attention. His love of wiſdom induced him to prefer the repoſe of celibacy to the cares of matrimony. When he was but twenty-three years of age, an advantageous match preſented itſelf, which his mother Cleobulina warmly urged him to accept. "When a man is young," ſaid Thales, "it is too ſoon to marry; when old, too late; and, between theſe two periods, he ought not to have the leiſure requiſite to chooſe a wife." By ſome, however, it is ſaid, that towards the cloſe of life, he married an Egyptian lady, by whom ſeveral elegant works had been compoſed.

Some ſtrangers at Miletus, ſailing one day by the iſland Coös, bought of certain fiſhermen, who had juſt thrown their net into the ſea, whatever they ſhould catch at that draught. They drew up a tripod of ſolid gold, which, it is ſaid, Helen, when returning from Troy, had thrown into that place, on account of an ancient oracle which the then recollected. To decide the queſtion, "whoſe property the tripod ſhould be conſidered?" gave riſe to ſome altercation between the fiſher-men and the ſtrangers. The cities to which they belonged, afterwards intereſted themſelves

ſelves in the affair, each eſpouſing the cauſe of its own citizens. When they were on the eve of coming to an open rupture, it was on all hands agreed, that the diſpute ſhould be referred to the deciſion of the oracle. They ſent to Delphi. The reſponſe of the oracle was, "That the tripod ſhould be given to the moſt eminent of the wiſe." It was immediately ſent to Thales, and by him to Bias. Bias modeſtly conveyed it to a third, and he to a fourth, who ſent it to Solon. "There is no being wiſer than a god," ſaid Solon, and ſent the tripod to Delphi, where it was conſecrated to Apollo.

Some young men of Miletus pretending, one day, to ridicule Thales, telling him, that his ſcience muſt be very barren, ſince it had left him in indigence, the philoſopher endeavoured to ſhow them, that if wiſe men did not amaſs great riches, it was through pure contempt of them; and, that it was eaſy for them to acquire things on which they ſet no value.

By his aſtronomical obſervations, he foreſaw, it is ſaid, that the year would be very productive. He bought up, before their ſeaſon, all the olive-fruits in the neighbourhood of Miletus. The crop proved very abundant, and Thales made very conſiderable profit; but, being quite diſintereſted, he aſſembled the merchants of Miletus, and among them diſtributed all his clear gain.

Thales uſed to thank the gods for three things; that he was born a rational creature, rather than a brute; a man, rather than a woman; and a Greek, rather than a barbarian.

Thales believed, that the world had been originally diſpoſed in the manner in which we at preſent ſee it, by an intelligent Being; who, as he had no beginning, ſo he ſhould have no end. He was the firſt Greek who taught the immortality of the ſoul.

There came to him, one day, a man, aſking him, whether we could conceal our actions from the gods? "To them," replied the philoſopher, "even our moſt ſecret thoughts can never be unknown."

"The greateſt thing," he uſed to ſay, "is ſpace: becauſe in it, all beings are contained; the ſtrongeſt thing, neceſſity: becauſe it accompliſhes every purpoſe: The quickeſt is mind: for, in an inſtant, it runs over the univerſe: And the wiſeſt is time, ſince there is nothing, however ſecret, which it does not diſcover: But of all things, the moſt agreeable and lovely is to gratify inclination." He frequently repeated the maxim, that to talk much, is no mark of ſuperior underſtanding. "Of our friends," ſaid he, "we ought to be equally mindful, whether preſent or abſent; and we ought to aſſiſt our parents, that we may deſerve the aſſiſtance of our own children: That there is nothing ſo baſe, as to ſee a tyrant allowed to grow old: That in misfortune, it may be ſome conſolation to learn, that our tormentors are as unhappy as ourſelves *: That a man ought never to do that, himſelf, which he would blame in others: That true happineſs conſiſts in enjoying perfect health, a moderate fortune, and in ſpending a life free from effeminacy and ignorance.

To Thales nothing appeared ſo difficult as ſelf-knowledge. This conſideration led him to form that excellent precept, which was afterwards engraved on a plate of gold,

* We ought to excuſe Thales, but not to forget the more ſublime precept of him, who ſaid, "Bleſs them that curſe you; do good to them that deſpitefully uſe and perſecute you."

and

and conſecrated in the temple of Apollo, KNOW THYSELF*.

He maintained, that there was no difference between life and death. Having been aſked, why then did he not kill himſelf? He replied, that ſince to live or to die was the ſame thing, there was no motive left to induce him to chooſe the one in preference to the other.

Thales ſometimes amuſed himſelf with poetry, and he is ſaid to have been the inventor of hexameter verſe†.

A man juſtly accuſed of adultery came up to him one day, and aſked him, whether he might juſtify himſelf by oath? Thales, in raillery, anſwered his queſtion by propoſing another, "Is perjury," ſaid he, "a leſs crime than adultery?"

Mandrytus of Priene, who had been a ſcholar of his, having come to Miletus to pay him a viſit, ſaid to him, "What reward, Thales, would you have me beſtow upon you, in teſtimony of the gratitude which I feel for all the excellent precepts for which I am indebted to you?" "When you have an opportunity of teaching others," ſaid Thales, "let them know, that I am the author of the doctrine you teach. In you, this will diſcover a laudable modeſty; and to me, it will be a very valuable reward."

Thales was the firſt of the Greeks who applied to the ſtudy of phyſics and aſtronomy. He ſuppoſed water to be the firſt principle of all things. That earth was condenſed water, and air rarified water. That all things were continually undergoing a change into one another; but that, at laſt, all would be reſolved into water. That the univerſe was animated, and full of inviſible beings, which inceſſantly hover around. That the earth was in the midſt of the univerſe; that it revolved round its own centre, which was that of the univerſe alſo; and, that the waters of the ſea, upon which it was placed, agitated it, in ſuch a manner, as to produce its motion.

The wonderful effects of loadſtone and amber, and the apparent ſympathy between things of the ſame nature, led him to ſuppoſe, that there is not an object in the univerſe which is not animated.

The inundation of the Nile he attributed to the Etefian, or annual winds, which blow from ſouth to north; for theſe, ſaid he, muſt retard the progreſs of the river, which, conſequently, flowing from ſouth to north, muſt overflow its banks, and lay under water the adjacent champaign country.

Thales was the firſt who predicted eclipſes of the ſun and moon, and who made obſervations on the different motions of thoſe heavenly bodies. He ſuppoſed the ſun to be a luminous body, an hundred and twenty times larger than the moon. The moon he ſuppoſed an opaque body, of which one ſide only was capable of reflecting the light of the ſun; and, on this hypotheſis, he fol-

* It is from this circumſtance, perhaps, that the precept was afterwards attributed to the god himſelf. Juvenal ſays, "E cœlo deſcendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν."

† This, however, cannot be true. For Homer, who, according to the Arundelian marbles, flouriſhed 907 years before Chriſt; and, even Heſiod, whom Cicero places ſome what later, (vid. Cic. de Senectute) wrote in this meaſure. Diogenes Laertius, however, mentions five of the name of Thales, of whom, two are ſaid to have lived before Homer; and Fenelon ſeems to have attributed to the Thales, whoſe life is now before us, an invention which might, poſſibly, belong to one of the ſame name, who had lived many centuries before him.

ſolved the phenomena of the moon's different phaſes.

THALES firſt inveſtigated the origin of winds; the matter of which thunderbolts conſiſt, the cauſe of lightning and of thunder.

BEFORE him, none had diſcovered the method of meaſuring the heights of towers and pyramids, by their ſhadow at noon, during the equinoxes.

HE fixed the year to three hundred and ſixty-five days; ſtated the order of the ſeaſons; and limited every month to thirty days; and, at the end of every twelfth month, added five days more, to complete the ſolar year. This method he had learned from the Egyptians.

THALES was the firſt who made any diſcoveries concerning the *urſa minor*, or leſs bear, of which the Phœnicians availed themſelves in navigation.

As he was one day going out to contemplate the ſtars, through inadvertency, he fell into a ditch. An old female domeſtic immediately ran up to him, and having diſengaged him, ſaid to him in jeſt, "What, Thales, do you ſuppoſe yourſelf capable of diſcovering what is going on in heaven, when you cannot ſee what is even at your feet?"

THALES maintained a very high degree of reſpectability during his whole life. He was conſulted on the moſt important affairs; Crœſus having engaged in a war againſt the Perſians, advanced at the head of a numerous army to the banks of the river Halys, he found himſelf much embarraſſed how to paſs it; he had neither bridges nor boats, and to ford it was impoſſible. Thales, who happened at that time to be in his camp, aſſured him, that he could enable his army to paſs the river without either boats or a bridge. He immediately engaged the men in digging a large trench in the form of a creſcent, beginning at the one end of the camp, and terminating at the other. Thus was the river divided into two arms, both of which were fordable, and the army paſſed without difficulty. Thales would never allow the Mileſians to make an alliance with Crœſus, who earneſtly deſired it. The prudence of Thales was the ſafety of his country; for Cyrus, having conquered the Lydians, ſacked all the towns which had joined the confederacy, but ſpared Miletus, which had taken no active part againſt him.

WHEN feeble with age, Thales one day, cauſed himſelf to be carried up to a terrace, or heap of earth, to ſee the combats of the amphitheatre. The exceſſive heat had ſuch a violent effect upon him, that he ſuddenly died on the very ſpot from which he was viewing the combats. This happened in the fifty-eight olympiad, and in the ninety-ſecond year of his age. His funeral was celebrated with the greateſt pomp by the Mileſians.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE HIGHLAND POETRY.

THE poetical phraſeology of the Iriſh, and Scotiſh Highlanders, has of late become well known over Europe, by means of the poems of Oſſian. As the writer of theſe poems founded on the old ballads of the two nations, the fables of Fingal and Temora, he carefully imitated the ſtyle or manner of the Celtic poetry, which, from its wild and eccentric graces, has, in his hands, been univerſally admired. But, while

while the metaphorical language of Macpherſon has attracted the notice of every reader, the Highland ballads, both ancient and modern, have been totally neglected. This is the more extraordinary, as no perſon can, in juſtice, pretend to judge of the Oſſianic controverſy, without a knowledge of theſe ſources, and of the Gaelic language itſelf; the toil of acquiring which, would be amply compenſated, by the romantic region into which it would introduce the ſtudent. The common ſongs of the Highlanders are full of a wild irregular beauty. The muſic of that country is the produce of Nature herſelf, untutored, unreſtrained by any modern rules of art; and ſo devious from the common path of the connoiſſeurs, that they often deſpair of playing and writing it. Of all languages, the Gaelic is beſt fitted to rival the melody of the ancient Greek, from the number of its vowels, and the ſoftneſs of its conſonants. The gutturals, which to ſome, may appear harſh, in many words confer a fullneſs of ſound which adorns the verſe, particularly in ſlow airs, where the effect is ſurprizing. The deſcriptions of beauty in the Gaelic love-ſongs are peculiar to the country, and are certainly as poetical as the admired deſcriptions of the claſſic ages. A Highland bard compares his miſtreſs to a fruit-tree, "Mar ghallan ur air am fas ubhlan lubta ſios gu feur." Like a green treen tree, with fruit bent down to the ground; her breaſt is "mar chobhar traigh a chaoidh' gach la," the foam of the ocean daily toſſed. The following verſes contain a deſcription, equal to the pencil of Anacreon:

Clochan corrach lionta ſoluis
Air do bhroilleach rè glan
Do ſheang-ſhios fallain mar an *eala'*
Do mar *fheoch* fleibhe

Bos ionmhuinn caoin na'n geal mheur caol
A'dealbh na'n craobh air pèurlain
'S tu ſhalaigh glic's do chial gun tig,
Air diamhaireachd na rèultan.

Do bhràighe gle-geal mar ghath gréine
T' aghaidh re-ghlan mhòthar
Tiunnail t eug'ais tearc re fhèatuin,
Gur tu rèul na'n oighean;

Gur bachlach, dualach, caſbhui', cuachach,
T'fhalt m'ancuairt ann òrdubh
'S ann tha gach ciobh mar fhàin air ſniamh,
'S gach aon air fiamh an oir dhuibh.

Inghean aingil na roſg malla
'S na'ngruaigh glan tha narach
Dà ſhuil ghorm mheallach, fuidh chaol mala,
'S gach aon a' mhealladh graidh dhuibh.

In this portrait of beauty, are united moſt of the compariſons, which charm in the poems of Oſſian. The expreſſions, lionta ſoluis, full of light or joy, applied to the breaſt, the ſide like the ſwan, or like the canach, (down of the moſs, conſpicuous for its whiteneſs,) are very remarkable. He compares her boſom to the ſun-beam; calls herſelf the ſtar of maids, and deſcribes the ringlets of her hair with the fancy of inſpiration. "Angelic maid of the mildeſt look, and the fair bluſhing cheek, under each arched brow, thy blue eyes incline to love!" The author of this eloge was a William Mackenzie, and the lady was of the family of Seatwell, or Kincraig. The Gaelic ballads in a poetical, archaeological, and hiſtorical point of view, deſerve the higheſt attention of the Scotiſh literati. Though Oſſian be forgotten on his fabled hills, theſe are real monuments of genius, feeling, and hiſtory; their muſic and ſimple tale will be recognized as its genuine offspring, by the human heart, as long as the language of nature ſhall have power to charm.

X.

NATURAL HISTORY AND THEORIES OF THE FORMATION OF VERTICAL STRATA.

By James Millar, M. D.

Concluded from page 203.

II. *Of the Theories of the Formation of Vertical Strata.*

IT is to be regretted that geologiſts have ſo often departed from their own ſcience, and have deviated into the trackleſs wilds of coſmogony. Attached to particular theories, and trammelled by their principles, it is ſcarcely to be expected, that even the moſt candid philoſopher will explore the phenomena which are the ſubject of enquiry, without certain prepoſſeſſions in favour of theſe theories. His facts and obſervations which, he thinks, are fairly copied, and give faithful and accurate delineations of nature, have received the peculiar colouring of an imaginary picture which he has formed in his own mind. Thus, different and oppoſite ſyſtems, when examined individually, or in the cloſet, are plauſible and often ſatisfactory; but, when compared with the phenomena which they are meant to explain, by an unbiaſſed and attentive obſerver, they are the mere viſions of fancy, not the rational deductions of philoſophical inveſtigation.

Theſe digreſſive remarks, though more applicable to general theories of the earth, naturally lead us to enquire how far the theories, propoſed to account for the formation of vertical ſtrata, correſpond with the facts which have been detailed in the firſt part of this paper.

Theory of Hutton.

ACCORDING to the theory of Dr Hutton, all baſaltic ſubſtances, among which he includes whin-dykes, have had an igneous origin. He ſuppoſes, that the matter of which they are compoſed, was in a ſtate of fuſion in the bowels of the earth; and, that by the expanſive force of elaſtic fluids, it burſt through the ſuper-incumbent ſtrata, and carried in a current along the ſurface, ſometimes formed immenſe maſſes and ranges of rocks, ſuch as the rock of Edinburgh Caſtle, Arthur's Seat, and Saliſbury Craig; ſometimes, owing to particular deviations from the more terrible and convulſive effects of this ſubterraneous eruption, a ſmaller quantity only was ejected, interſecting the horizontal ſtrata in the form of dykes. It is the laſt part of the theory, eſpecially the formation of whin-dykes traverſing coal ſtrata, that I mean at preſent to conſider. Let us then ſee whether it will account for the phenomena.

THE evidence which Dr Hutton has

has adduced to prove the ſubterraneous eruption of dykes, is drawn from the apparent derangement of the horizontal ſtrata at the place where they are interſected by a dyke, and the peculiar appearance of the coal in their immediate vicinity, which he ſuppoſes to be in a ſtate of calcination, from having been in contact with the ejected matter of the dyke in fuſion. Let us firſt attend to the effect of this eruption of a dyke, the apparent derangement of the ſtrata; and, let us conſider for a moment, what muſt be the mechanical operation of a maſs of this liquid matter burſting upwards through the coal ſtrata. Suppoſe a coal field of a mile ſquare in extent; ſuppoſe that the coal and concomitant ſtrata are perfectly regular, having a moderate *dip* or inclination to the ſouth; and ſuppoſe, that this coal field is to be interſected by a dyke, ejected in a ſtate of fuſion from the bowels of the earth. Conſidering the nature of the ſtrata, which uſually accompany coal, ſuch as ſand-ſtone, lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, &c. which are very hard and compact, we muſt allow, that the reſiſtance from ſuch ſubſtances, would be very great. In this previous ſtate of circumſtances then, what would be the effect of the eruption of a dyke in the middle of the field, in a direction from north to ſouth? Can it even be imagined that this liquid maſs in its progreſs upwards through the ſuper-incumbent ſtrata to the ſurface of the earth, would merely deſtroy the continuity of theſe ſtrata, and not in its irreſiſtible courſe, carry along with it part of all the ſubſtances compoſing the ſtrata through which it paſſed? But farther, one of the moſt obvious conſequences of ſuch an eruption, would be the elevation of part of the whole range of the ſtrata on both ſides of the dyke, and the extent of this elevation, will be in proportion to the power or thickneſs of the dyke; and, not only is it natural to expect this elevation of the ſtrata to a certain extent, but from the operation of an agent ſo tremendous and irreſiſtible, that the whole ſtrata ſhould be broken, diſjointed and confuſed. But does this ſtatement correſpond with the phenomena? From the hiſtory of dykes traverſing coal ſtrata, we know that it does not. On the contrary, the whole of the ſtrata, in moſt caſes, preſerve the ſame thickneſs, the ſame parallelism, and the ſame inclination to the horizon on both ſides of the dyke. It is true, the half mile of coal field, interſected by a dyke, as I have ſuppoſed above, will on one ſide of it be elevated or depreſſed. If the dyke, which runs north and ſouth in its courſe upwards, inclines to the weſt, the weſtern diviſion will be elevated. But this is not a partial elevation, only in the immediate vicinity of the dyke. It extends over the whole field on the weſt ſide of the dyke, and the ſtrata continue fair and regular, in all reſpects correſponding to thoſe from which they have been detached, till they are interſected by another dyke.

From this reaſoning, I think the concluſion fair and obvious, that dykes interſecting coal ſtrata have not been formed by ſubterraneous eruption, and therefore, that the elevation or depreſſion of the ſtrata is not owing to this cauſe. Dr Hutton's theory, in this reſpect, is oppoſed by the facts which it profeſſes to explain, and conſequently it is untenable.

Let us now conſider the argument drawn from the ſuppoſed calcination of the coal which has been in contact with the matter of the dyke in a ſtate of fuſion. Here Dr Hutton ſeems to have overleaped the bounds of his own theory, and

loſt

loſt ſight of his own principles, which ſuppoſe, that all the ſtrata and ſtony matters of which the globe is compoſed, have been conſolidated by means of heat, that the exhibition of the common or ordinary phenomena of heat is not to be looked for in the grand proceſſes of nature; becauſe theſe operations have taken place at great depths in the bowels of the earth, or under immenſe preſſure at the bottom of the ſea; and, this is the reaſon that coal and lime-ſtrata, for inſtance, which have been ſubjected to this intenſe degree of heat, diſcover no marks of calcination, the one being deprived of its carbonic acid, and the other of its bitumen. Now, granting this hypothetical argument to be well founded, what is the reaſon that the coal, which is in contact with a dyke, has undergone the proceſſes of calcination, when this coal is at as great a depth in the bowels of the earth, under as immenſe preſſure, and as much excluded from atmoſpheric air, as any coal at its original formation. But all the coal in contact with a dyke, is not in this ſtate. Clean coal is ſometimes found in immediate contact; and, in many places, clean coal is alſo found intercepted between regular ranges of baſaltic columns, and this coal diſcovers not the ſmalleſt mark of calcination. On the other hand, coal in this ſuppoſed ſtate of calcination, has been frequently diſcovered, at a great diſtance from any dyke or baſaltic ſubſtance whatever. Maſſes of this foul coal often occur, to the regret and diſappointment of the miner, in the midſt of ſtrata, otherwiſe perfectly clean and regular. This laſt fact ſhews us, that we muſt look for the cauſe of this ſingular phenomenon elſewhere than in the circumſtance of the coal having been in contact with a dyke while in fuſion; for, it appears, that the effect does not always follow in the ſame circumſtances, and that the ſame effect is produced in very different circumſtances.

These obſervations I conſider quite ſufficient to ſhew, that this argument, in proof of the ſubterraneous eruption of dykes, is equally unſatisfactory in explaining the phenomena; and therefore, equally untenable as the former. Both muſt, conſequently, fall to the ground.

The wedge-like form of dykes might be adduced as another argument againſt their formation by ſubterraneous eruption. For, it is not eaſy to conceive, that a dyke in a ſtate of fuſion, in its eruptive progreſs towards the ſurface of the earth, ſhould enlarge and become thicker.

Conjecture of Kirwan.

Mr Kirwan's opinion on this ſubject, which indeed, he himſelf conſiders only as a conjecture, is the following: He ſuppoſes, that the dyke exiſted in the ſpot where it is found previous to the formation of the horizontal ſtrata; that, during the formation of the latter by depoſition, their equal extenſion on each ſide of the dyke, was obſtructed by its height preventing the paſſage of the current of waters; that the ſtrata on that ſide of the dyke which were firſt formed occaſioned a much more conſiderable preſſure, "than on the ſide on which the ſtrata of later formation repoſe, and muſt have puſhed the upper and moveable extremity of the *ſlip* gradually towards the ſide on which there was leaſt preſſure; on that ſide it muſt, therefore, overhang; this preſſure being of earlier date than that on the oppoſite ſide, muſt have had a more conſiderable effect in depreſſing each particular ſtratum, and forcing their integrant particles into cloſer contact, than could have been produced in thoſe of later formation, and conſequent-

ly, the ſtrata muſt be lower *." The ingenious author has added, with good reaſon, that he is not ſatisfied with this explanation. It is, undoubtedly, quite incompatible with the phenomenon which it attempts to explain. For it has been already obſerved, that the coal and contiguous ſtrata are, in every reſpect, the ſame on both ſides of a dyke, to whatever diſtance they may have been elevated or depreſſed, which demonſtrates clearly, that their formation muſt have been coeval. But beſides, the ſame derangement takes place in a ſlip where there is merely a ſolution of continuity of the horizontal ſtrata, one ſide being only elevated or depreſſed above or below the correſponding ſide from which it has been detached, without having a vertical ſtratum or dyke interpoſed.

Theory of Werner.

The theory of Werner, the celebrated German mineralogiſt, comes next to be conſidered. This theory ſuppoſes, that the ſpaces, which are now occupied by vertical ſtrata, or dykes, including alſo metallic veins, were originally fiſſures, formed by the operation of different cauſes.

1. The unequal height and denſity of mountains, are conſidered as the moſt general cauſes of fiſſures. When the mountains were in a ſoft and humid ſtate; that ſide which was leaſt ſupported, not only ſeparated by its own weight, but the whole ſtrata of that ſide gave way, and ſunk below their former plane. This alſo ſeems to be the opinion of Sauſſure, with regard to the formation of fiſſures †. It is not to be expected, that events of this kind ſhould be of frequent occurrence, now that mountains have acquired ſufficient firmneſs and ſtability to reſiſt the force of gravity, operating in conſequence of the inequality of weight and denſity of the materials of which they are compoſed. Inſtances, however, of the operation of ſuch cauſes, are not altogether wanting, even in modern times. After a ſeaſon of exceſſive rains, in the year 1767, ſimilar fiſſures were formed in mountains in Bohemia and Luſatia.

2. When the waters covered the ſurface of the earth, the unequal weight of the mountains was ſupported by their preſſure; but when the waters retreated, this preſſure was removed, the equilibrium was deſtroyed, the unſupported ſide of the mountain ſeparated and ſunk, and in this manner a fiſſure was formed.

3. The evaporation of the moiſture, after the retreat of the waters, and the conſequent diminution of bulk by contraction of the ſubſtances, which enter into the compoſition of mountains, are alſo conſidered as the cauſes of fiſſures.

4. Fissures, too, derive their origin from other local and accidental cauſes, and eſpecially from earthquakes. In the year 1783, when Calabria was afflicted with this moſt dreadful of all calamities which viſit the earth, mountains were ſeparated, exhibiting fiſſures ſimilar to thoſe which are now occupied by vertical ſtrata.

The ſecond part of the theory is employed in proving, that the empty ſpaces, occaſioned by the operation of one or other of the cauſes which have been enumerated, were filled from above; that the different ſubſtances, of which the vertical ſtrata are compoſed, were held in ſolution by the waters which covered the earth; and that they were precipitated, by different chemical agents, according to the laws of chemical affinity, and depoſited in the places which they now occupy. In ſupport of the opinion, that theſe fiſſures were filled from above, the

* Geological Eſſays, page 335.
† Voy. dans les Alpes, § 1049.

the author adduces facts, of angular and rounded fragments of ſtones of various ſpecies, and organiſed bodies, as marine ſhells and vegetables, having been found in vertical ſtrata at the immenſe depth of 150 and 200 fathoms.

It may be doubted, I think, on good grounds, whether this theory, ſupported by all the ingenuity and experience of its author, will account, in a ſatisfactory manner, for that regularity of poſition and arrangement which are diſcovered in the vertical ſtrata; for, notwithſtanding the ſeeming diſorder which a ſuperficial view may exhibit, they are not leſs regular and uniform, than the horizontal ſtrata. And, when our reſearches are extended beyond the narrow bounds, within which they are at preſent limited, when we are better acquainted with their relative poſitions and connections, this uniformity and regularity will become more conſpicuous. It may be doubted, whether the fortuitous operation of ſuch cauſes as have been ſtated, be equal to the effect of the formation of the vertical ſtrata, as they now appear.

But, ſuppoſing that fiſſures were produced by ſome of the cauſes which have been mentioned, few of theſe cauſes could operate till the retreat of the waters left the mountains uncovered. It was only then, that the mountains, by the inequality of height and denſity, being left unſupported, ſeparated and ſunk from their former ſituation; it was then only that the proceſs of evaporation could take place, ſucceeded by diminution of bulk and conſequent contraction. In ſhort, none of the cauſes which have been ſtated, could have any effect before the waters had retreated, excepting earthquakes; of the operation of which, there is no proof, previous to that period. The materials which compoſe the vertical ſtrata, it is ſaid, were formed by depoſition from the waters which covered the mountains, holding them in ſolution. But before the fiſſures could be formed, to receive theſe materials by precipitation and depoſition, the waters had retired. A ſecond deluge muſt therefore have happened, from the waters of which, the various ſubſtances which enter into the compoſition of vertical ſtrata have been depoſited. This the theory does not ſuppoſe to have taken place; and, without ſuch a ſuppoſition, it ſeems to be attended with conſiderable difficulty.

But another difficulty ſtill remains. It does not appear how the peculiarity of ſtructure, which was mentioned in the firſt part of this paper, can be accounted for by the principles of this theory. If it be granted, that the horizontal ſtrata were formed in the humid way, the materials of which they are compoſed, muſt have been precipitated from the waters which held them in ſolution, by the laws of chemical affinity. But the vertical ſtrata are ſuppoſed to have been formed in the ſame manner, and according to the ſame proceſs. Now, this being the caſe, what is the reaſon, that the vertical ſtrata ſhould exhibit a peculiarity of ſtructure and arrangement, different from the horizontal ſtrata? Some of the whin-dykes which have been already deſcribed, are very remarkable for this ſingular ſtructure, eſpecially thoſe which aſſume the form of priſmatic columns. Theſe columns are in the horizontal poſition, and, excepting the latter circumſtance, theſe dykes, in every reſpect, reſemble a baſaltic ſtratum, in which the columns are perpendicular. Now, I know of no law of chemical affinity that will explain this ſingularity, unleſs we ſuppoſe, that they were formed in the horizontal poſition, and by ſome convulſion, were brought into their preſent ſituation. It muſt otherwiſe remain as a ſtrong objection, even to the theory of Werner.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq.

LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

Concluded from page 384.

BUT what could Mr Drummond gain by this pretended bravery. He was not inſtrumental in making Mr Stuart be carried to London, and detained there till the city elections were paſt. As little could he ſuppoſe, that if the Rebellion ſucceeded, Mr Stuart, who had diſſuaded arms, would be leſs acceptable to the city than himſelf who had borne them. The Edinburgh elections were prevented, by the entrance of the rebels; on application to the Crown for direction in this matter, leave was obtained on the 3d of November 1746, to elect the magiſtrates by a poll. Two different liſts were handed about, at the head of each of which was George Drummond. If the friends of Government, or Mr Stuart's party in the Council, had doubted in the leaſt, Mr Drummond's real character, they would certainly have propoſed ſome other perſon for Provoſt. Mr Drummond's friends were indeed included in the firſt of theſe, while Mr Stuart's were inſerted in the laſt. The poll was ended on the 20th; the liſt which contained the friends of the new Provoſt was voted for by the majority of pollers; but it is difficult to perceive how Mr Drummond, in September 1745, could have foreſeen the trial and abſence of Provoſt Stuart, the event of a poll-election, or expected popularity among the citizens of Edinburgh, for pretending to lead out a few of their young men againſt a ſuperior army, contrary to the entreaties of every one that was related to them. In ſhort, the whole of this accuſation is unſupported by fact, by any correſpondent feature of character, or any benefit which could ariſe from being guilty. It probably aroſe in the breaſts of ſome young inattentive volunteers, who thought themſelves ſincere, and all who did not act in the train of their impetuoſity, otherwiſe.

MR DRUMMOND, after all his exertions to prevent it, was now obliged to leave the metropolis to the enemy. Sir John Cope, and his troops, diſembarked at Dunbar, on the 18th of September, and marched towards Edinburgh. Mr Drummond joined the army, along with ſome of his volunteer company, and was preſent at the unfortunate battle of Preſton. After the defeat of the Royal forces, he accompanied their General to Berwick, and remained with him, during his ſtay in that place; procuring from time to time, intelligence from the capital, of the motions of the rebels, which he communicated to the Secretaries of State.

THE Rebellion was totally quelled in April 1746, and Provoſt Drummond was elected chief magiſtrate of the city, in November following, in the manner above mentioned.

The

The Highlands, now filled with devaſtation and ruin, were ſecured by Royal forts, parties of military force, and a total prohibition of ancient cuſtoms, dreſs, and arms. The face of the country was changed. The heritable juriſdictions of the Scotiſh barons were aboliſhed by act of Parliament in 1748; and the chains of vaſſalage, if not the ties of kindred, broken. It had been propoſed either to conquer rebellion by arms, or elſe extirpate her by arts and ſciences. Happy would it have been, if the latter method had always been chiefly and effectually employed. The moment was, however, favourable; and improvement ſince that period, has been rapid in every part of Scotland. The Chief Magiſtrate of the Metropolis was allowed to reſume his former aſſiduity in this particular. He was elected for the third time in 1750; and in the year 1752, appointed one of the comittee for improving the city. In conſequence of an act of the Convention of Royal Boroughs, July 8. 1752, Propoſals for carrying on certain public works in the city of Edinburgh were circulated throughout the iſland. Theſe propoſals were drawn up by Mr Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto, and contained a brief ſketch of the hiſtory of Scotiſh improvement, and the progreſs of meaſures, taken for that purpoſe, from the time of the union.

After a general view of the encreaſing proſperity of the country, they adverted to the ruinous and neglected ſtate of the capital. They deſcribed, in particular, the meanneſs and inconvenience of the public Offices; the benefit that would accrue to the nation from an enlargement of the city; and the intereſt which every Scotſman ought to feel in the welfare of the principal ſeat of juſtice, learning, and faſhion in the kingdom. They next contained the plan, concerted by ſelect committees of the Town Council, Lords of Seſſion, Barons of Exchequer, Faculty of Advocates, and Clerks to the Signet, by which it was propoſed, to build upon the ruins of the north ſide of the High Street, an Exchange, with proper accommodations for merchants; to erect upon the ruins in the Parliament Cloſe, a large building, containing ſuch accommodations, as were ſtill wanting for the Courts of Juſtice, the Royal Boroughs and Town Council, offices for the clerks, proper apartments for the ſeveral regiſters, and for the Advocates' Library; to obtain an act of Parliament, for extending the Royalty; to enlarge and beautify the town, by opening new ſtreets to the north and ſouth, removing the markets and ſhambles, and turning the north loch into a canal, with walks and terraſſes on each ſide; of which public works, the whole expences were to be defrayed by a national contribution. Theſe Propoſals, were accompanied by a * printed letter, ſigned with Provoſt Drummond's own hand, mentioning the cauſe of their tranſmiſſion, and requeſting the perſons addreſſed to ſubſcribe. The ſucceſs which attended this meaſure was very conſiderable; chiefly, through the exertions of the 33 members of the committee, and above all, through the unwearied induſtry of the Provoſt. Still, there were perſons of very reſpectable rank and genius, who affected to deſpiſe the enterpriſing ſpirit of the leading men in the Town Council, and regarded the whole ſcheme as chimerical. A very humourous Parody of the propoſals, ſaid to have been written by Lord Hailes, dedicated to the pattern and patron of all caſtle-builders, ſhewed his diſap-

* Dated Edin. Auguſt 29. 1752.

pro-

probation of the labours of the committee. Others oppoſed the meaſures, not from ſpeculative principles, but motives of a leſs honourable nature. They diſliked the men who were engaged in them; envied their power; and thought only of their own intereſt.

On the 3d of September 1753, Commiſſioner Drummond, in the character of Grand Maſter of the ſociety of Maſons in Scotland, began the public works propoſed in the city, by laying the firſt ſtone of the Exchange. The proceſſion was ſplendid; and that day may be conſidered as the firſt of a ſeries of active years, which entirely changed the appearance of the metropolis. In order to be more at the head of his favourite improvements, Mr Drummond was for the fourth time, elected Provoſt in the year 1754. In April 1755, he was appointed one of the truſtees of the forfeited eſtates, and elected a manager of the ſelect ſociety for the encouragement of arts and ſciences. In 1758, he again held the office of chief magiſtrate of the city; and in October 1763, during his ſixth Provoſtſhip, he laid the firſt ſtone of the North Bridge, which connects the New Town of Edinburgh with the Old.

Provoſt Drummond was now in the 77th year of his age; but the ſame activity, the ſame earneſt deſire of doing good, attended him to the laſt moments of his life. He had been ſo fortunate, as to ſee the great ſcheme of improvement which he himſelf had concerted, executed to an extent beyond his expectation. Several of the public works had been completed, others begun, and the reſt ſet in a train of ſucceeding in courſe. Yet though he had conquered many obſtacles, he had ſome reaſon to complain of not having been ſupported to the height of his wiſhes. Conſcious, however, of having acted his part well, both in public and private life, he retired from buſineſs, and died after a ſhort illneſs, on the 4th of November 1766, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral of Provoſt Drummond was attended by the Magiſtrates and Town Council, with their ſword and mace covered with crape; by the Profeſſors of the Univerſity in their gowns, with the Univerſity mace; ſeveral of the nobility; moſt of the Lords of Seſſion; the Barons of Exchequer; Commiſſioners of Exciſe and Cuſtoms; the Miniſters of Edinburgh; and ſome hundreds of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. The bells tolled during the proceſſion from Leith wynd to the Canongate church yard. The crowd of ſpectators was immenſe.

Thoſe, who would wiſh to appreciate exactly, the character of this moſt reſpectable and worthy man, muſt regret, that many particulars of his conduct and adminiſtration, are now forgotten. Yet no magiſtrate of any city, ever left behind him more laſting monuments of patriotic ſpirit; or held that dignity with more activity for the public good. The Royal Infirmary, the Exchange, the North Bridge, and the New Town of Edinburgh itſelf, were either executed, or planned by him, while in office. He changed the face of the metropolis, and from a maſs of almoſt ruinous and neglected buildings, brought it into rivalſhip with the firſt cities in Europe.

The high ſenſe, which the Government of this country entertained of his virtues and abilities, made him be employed in various important offices, by different adminiſtrations, during four ſucceſſive reigns. The great popularity of his character was eſtabliſhed on the beſt of all poſſible foundations, his honeſt and perpetual endeavours for the good

of

of the city; his affable manners, and well known * principles of honour and integrity. He neglected his own fortune, to attend to the intereſts of the public; he diſcharged the different duties of his ſtation with a care and zeal, which few have poſſeſſed, and none have equalled.

Endowed, by nature, with excellent talents for buſineſs, he was able to manage the revenues of the city to more advantage than any of his predeceſſors. Though funds were abſolutely neceſſary for the execution of ſo many public improvements, he laid no unpopular or oppreſſive taxes on the inhabitants, even for the beſt of purpoſes.

A writer of conſiderable acuteneſs has juſtly obſerved, that the ſcene in which he acted was not ſufficiently extenſive for his genius. As he added to his other accompliſhments, an eaſy and graceful manner of public ſpeaking, his knowledge, activity, and integrity, would have been of eminent ſervice to his country in a ſuperior ſtation.

In his political principles, he was firmly attached to the ſpirit of the revolution, and the cauſe of civil and religious liberty. His relative character, as an individual, was firm, manly, and independant. He acted with the great, but neither ſerved, nor flattered them. He poſſeſſed in a very high degree, that ſenſe of honour, or rather of the dignity of virtue, which diſplays itſelf in the manners of a gentleman, and leads the perſon who feels it, to conſider himſelf, as a member, not as a ſervant of ſociety.

His conciliating and agreeable manners, were one of the chief cauſes, which enabled him to carry his meaſures into execution. During the years of his Provoſtſhip, he lived at Drummond Lodge, a houſe on the ſite of the modern Bellevue, where he kept open table on ſtated days, and concerted with his friends, the affairs of the city politics.

The intereſts of religion in the city, with regard to the choice of learned and pious clergymen, he warmly encouraged. The intereſts of learning, he cheriſhed with peculiar attention; he had himſelf been a member of the Literary Society, which contributed to form the hiſtorian of Charles V.;* and to him, the Univerſity of Edinburgh is indebted for the diſintereſted promotion of Dr Robertſon to the rank of Principal, and the inſtitution of five † profeſſorſhips.

Provoſt Drummond was about the ordinary ſtature; of a dignified and graceful appearance. He had borne arms, both in 1715 and 1745, and retained ſomething of the military elegance. He was thrice married, and had ſeveral children, moſt of whom are now dead. His only ſurviving ſon, is General Drummond of the Royal Artillery. His eldeſt daughter was married to Dr Jardine, one of the miniſters of the Tron-church, Edinburgh. The iſſue by that marriage, are Henry Jardine, Eſq; one of the Clerks to his Majeſty's Signet; and Mrs Drummond Home of Blair Drummond. His only ſurviving daughter, is Mrs Learmonth, widow of Mr John Learmonth, merchant in Edinburgh.

A grand funeral concert was performed in St Cecilia's hall, on the 19th of December 1766, to the memory of Provoſt Drummond, by the Muſical Society, of which he was Deputy Governor. A numerous and elegant aſſembly were preſent, all dreſſed in mourning. The

* See the opinion of the celebrated Allan Ramſay, and perhaps even of the Jacobite party, expreſſed in Chalmers' Edition of his Works. Vol. I. p. 377.

* Vide Stewart's life of Robertſon.

† Thoſe of Chemiſtry, the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Midwifery, the Belles Lettres, and Rhetoric.

moſt ſolemn ſilence and attention reigned during the whole performance. The mournful air that impreſſed every countenance, ſtrongly marked the public ſenſe of the loſs which ſociety had ſuſtained, by the death of a man, to whom it was much indebted. Similar honours were paid to his memory by the Maſon Lodge, of which he had been Maſter. The managers of the Royal Infirmary, a few years after, erected a buſt of him in their public hall; and, Dr Robertſon, at their requeſt, wrote the following inſcription, to be placed under the head of its benefactor. "GEORGE DRUMMOND, *To whom* this country is indebted for all the benefit which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

We cannot cloſe this account of a character to whom the city of Edinburgh has been ſo eminently indebted, without remarking the ſingular circumſtance of there being no public monument to his memory. We truſt, ere long, the gentlemen in the management of the city will adopt ſome public meaſures for perpetuating the remembrance of ſo uſeful a magiſtrate.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

FEW works, in the preſent day, meet with greater encouragement, than thoſe of imagination. But, whether this encouragement has encreaſed in a more than correſponding degree, beyond that, which has been afforded to other works will, at leaſt, be doubted. Former ages have likewiſe their romances and their tales: and, although there were leſs delicacy of manners, and refinement of language diſplayed, they poſſeſſed what could not fail to render them more acceptable to to the age in which they were wrote: they contained an account of feudatory contentions and courteſies, or extolled the exploits and adventures of chivalrous knights; and ſometimes related events, often extraordinary and marvellous indeed, but which had been accompliſhed, it was believed, by the intervention of ſupernatural agency.

AND if we were to go back to the days of the Troubadours, we would find, that without the aid of printing, ſuch writings were circulated and read with avidity. War and love, to which theſe heroes dedicated ſo much of their time, were, together with religion, the themes on which they dwelt; and from them it is eaſy to diſcover the character and manners of the people of the 12th century.

THE pictures of life, however, which are given in our days, by no means deſerve to be, nor are they ſo univerſally countenanced. Flat and inſipid—they ſubſtitute whining weakneſs for paſſion; and, in place of character and manners agreeable to the preſent *coſtume*, they ſpeak of theſe which never had any exiſtence, or which, in the revolutions of time, have long ſince diſappeared. What then, it may be aſked, will be the opinion of after ages, when they come to form their opinion of the preſent, from our writings?

DID we not know, that it is principally to the female ſex, the authors of ſuch romances are indebted for the favourable reception their works meet with; it might be a matter of ſome ſurpriſe, to know how, or by what means, they are ſo much encouraged. But without wiſhing

wiſhing to inſinuate, that the minds of the fair are naturally more light and unſtable than our own, it muſt be obſerved, they are the principal ſupport of writings of this kind; and that it is the encouragement they afford, which has given confidence to many a young author, not a few of whom, are indeed, females, to thruſt their literary bantlings into the world, in the belief, that they would amuſe, and inform the idle and uninitiated.

It will not, however, be denied, that no ſmall degree of encouragement is likewiſe given to thoſe works of fancy by ſome men, whoſe education and habits, have rendered them incapable of reliſhing or underſtanding works of a higher character; and, that it is not improbable, a ſtill greater degree of favour would be ſhewn by ſuch perſons to writings of this kind, were the means they poſſeſs of engaging in the affairs and amuſements of the world, circumſcribed to the limits which ſociety has marked to the other ſex. But the many opportunities which men have, of entering into the buſtle of life, preſent to many of them, pleaſures and enjoyments, far ſuperior, in their apprehenſions, to what reading or ſolitude can afford.

Without wiſhing to ſettle preciſely, the degree of encouragement which is really given by one claſs of readers above another, he may, at leaſt, venture to aſſert, that the female mind is more readily affected by the *tendency* of ſuch works: and that the juſtice of this remark, it is preſumed, will be acknowledged, when their habits of life, flexibility of mind, and their quickneſs and delicacy of ſenſation are conſidered. When to the peruſal, therefore, of the endleſs variety of love-ſtories, which the authors of theſe works detail, many hours, even thoſe allotted to ſleep, are ſacrificed, the conſequences, as they are inevitable, ought greatly to be deprecated; as from thence ariſe, it will be ſeen, the falſe eſtimate of human life, and of human enjoyments, with which the minds of thoſe are endued, who devote ſo much of their time to entertainments of this kind. They return with palled ſenſes, to the world's concerns, after revelling in the luxurious and voluptuous deſcriptions, which appear in the pages of a novel—ſcenes on which their readers' enraptured fancy is ever found to dwell with inexpreſſible delight; but which, at laſt, irreſiſtibly impel the tender and too ſuſceptible heart, to yield to the deluſive ſenſations of bliſs, with which the boſom is filled.

Beſides generating imbecility of mind, the ſenſibility of readers of novels, it will likewiſe be obſerved, is eaſily awakened, and the tear of ſympathy quickly afforded, to an imaginary tale of woe, while, it is probable, to a ſcene of real diſtreſs, if it comes not attended with circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe related in a romance, pity is denied, as they know not how to compaſſionate what appears to them, to be vulgar ſufferings! Such is the effect theſe falſe repreſentations of life produce on weak and youthful minds.

If any thing further were required, in ſupport of what is here ſaid to be the conſequences which reſult from an indiſcriminate peruſal of ſuch books, the opinions of an author of a medical treatiſe lately publiſhed, might be referred to. While attending to the influence which the affections and paſſions of the mind are found to have on our ſyſtem, he does not heſitate to ſay, that among the mournful paſſions, muſt be included, an extravagant degree of love, and into which he ſays, young females par-

ticularly, are precipitated, merely, by reading improper novels. After detailing a melancholy catalogue of diſeaſes, to which this paſſion gives riſe, he adds, "That in the houſes appropriated to the unhappy victims of inſanity, he generally meets with three claſſes: the firſt conſiſt of men deprived of their underſtandings by pride; the ſecond of girls by love; and the third of women by jealouſy."

With theſe reflections on the dangerous effects which ariſe from novels, and after offering a few obſervations on the general features of ſuch works, we ſhall proceed to remark, more particularly, on the merits of ſome of thoſe which have obtained more than ordinary notice on account of the reputation of their authors, or the poſſeſſion of ſome peculiarity of ſubject.

To raiſe novels to eſtimation, it will not be found neceſſary, it is preſumed, that they ſhould poſſeſs any real ſuperiority, or intrinſic worth. A ſtranger, indeed, to the merits of works, which engage the attention of ſo many readers, in every rank of life, would be ready to imagine that they ſtood recommended by the poſſeſſion of almoſt every excellence; or, at leaſt, that ſome great moral would be found forcibly inculcated, in a ſtyle, where both beauty and correctneſs appeared; that in thoſe volumes written avowedly for the purpoſe of beguiling a tedious hour, he would be certain of finding ſome pleaſing tale, detailed with ſimplicity and chaſteneſs—where the characters were maintained with conſiſtency, and exhibited agreeable to nature; and that the various feelings and paſſions which theſe characters were made to poſſeſs, ſhould be found expreſſed in a language ſuitable to each: but, alas! works ſo formed and executed, would require powers far beyond thoſe which the generality of novel-writers are known to poſſeſs. Inſtead of a judicious arrangement of incident, and of this juſt delineation of manners and character, we meet only, for the moſt part, with an incongruous fiction, where perfection is ſtudied, or the very *ſomé* of vice repreſented, in direct oppoſition to nature, it will be perceived, as well as to the opinion of almoſt every critic. We are told by no contemptible authority,* that imperfect characters intereſt us more than perfect ones; "that we are doubly inſtructed, when we ſee, in one and the ſame example, what we ought to follow, and what we ought to avoid." What advantage then can be expected to ariſe from works where perfection is aimed at, and where crimes are familiarly mentioned which had, or can have, any exiſtence, in this world, but in the diſtempered fancy of an author, who has bewildered himſelf in beating about for an untrodden path.

These feeble performances, recommended only by the readineſs of authors to avail themſelves of the corrupt taſte of readers, are always founded on ſome ſtory of gallantry, in which we meet only with crude conceptions, and wild reveries, expreſſed in florid terms, or with inſipid triteneſs. To complete the tale, there is generally interwoven, indeed, but not in the moſt ingenuous manner, ſome marvellous tale, relating to a caſtle—a man in armour—and probably a ghoſt.†

Such

* Dr Wilkie.

† A late writer has happily characterized the turn of mind, perceivable in ſuch authors.—"The novelſt," he obſerves, "breaking looſe from ſociety, wild, into foreſts and deſerts, in ſearch of caves and uninhabited caſtles; where, forgetting every law of nature, and even every feature of the human countenance, he paints men and women, ſuch

Such literary abortions, are, it is true, ſoon forgotten, but it is a matter of ſurpriſe, they ſhould ever have been brought forward to public view.

The firſt we ſhall notice, is a work of four volumes, entitled, "Rinaldo," written by Mr Ireland, the gentleman, it will be recollected, who endeavoured, at one time, to rival Shakeſpeare himſelf; and who even ſucceeded ſo far, as to deceive many of our high literary characters into a belief of the authenticity of papers which he produced as the works of that inimitable genius. After giving him credit for the aſſertion he ſoon after made, that theſe writings were entirely his own compoſition, it ſurely would not be unreaſonable to expect that he ſhould intereſt, at leaſt, in a novel. How far he has been ſucceſsful in this branch of literature, a diſplay of one or two of his numerous *beauties* which appear in the preſent publication, will beſt ſhew. The following is the manner in which he is pleaſed to inform his readers of the approach of night.—"At length the imperial charioteer of day *haſtened* his car of blazing light toward Neptune's occidental flood-gate;" and concludes his ſublime imagery, or real deſcription, we know not which, with obſerving, that "now the ſun's impetuous courſers *whirled* the ſpheric mafs through the gay ſapphirine plain, and ſoon the fiery body ſunk behind the blue ſummits of the ſtupendous ſteeps—not, however, without giving *embroidered gleams*, and trailing behind him *ſtreaming tracts*.

Again, "The beamy orb of jocund day was on the wane, and ſoon *plunged* into the *green foam ſpangled* deep." Not leſs grand is his deſcription of the darkneſs conſequent on this *ſplaſhing* and *plunging* of the *ſpheric maſs*. "Sometimes," he obſerves, "dark ſheets of clouds ſlowly moving o'er the orb of night, obſcured for a time his favouring beams: now they paſs: When the darting gleam throws a chaſte radiance on the ſloping edge of the ebon maſs, and the clear light contraſts with the gloomy cloak that ſtill continues to mantle the moon's pale cheek: at length, ſhe burſts forth from the pitchy vail," &c.

We doubt not, but many a pretty miſs will be in an extaſy, when they read this; that they will get by heart ſuch *charming* ſentiments; and that they will dream of "ſparkling dew-drops of ſenſibility glazing their upreared eyes," or that, "upon opening their lips, the perfumed breath of violets would ſteal through their two even rows of budding lillies!"—(lillies, *Anglicè* teeth!) We would apprehend, however, that the *lillies* and the *violets* would be a little diſturbed when theſe "*Senoras*" come to *ſip* "the raven's death peal rung ſhrilly," "rich red blood glow."—But—*Oh! jam ſatis eſt.*

In ſome novels, a number of events of a marvellous nature are detailed, ſo as to induce a belief, that they are the effect of ſupernatural cauſes; but, by a ſubſequent developement of the hidden ſprings of action, which, it may be ſuppoſed, time only could diſcover, all of them are, at the end of the volume, reconciled with probability: thus ſhewing, how eaſy it is to impoſe on weak and ſuperſtitious minds, when the effect only is expoſed to view.—The late Horace Walpole, although he has ſhocked credulity itſelf, in a romance of his own,

ſpeaks

[illegible] never were in exiſtence; and [illegible] conſult the ſhades of night and [illegible] rattles his chains, and conjures up his ghoſts, till having frightened his readers out of their wits, he vainly ſuppoſes he has charmed them into ap[illegible]

ſpeaks of the intereſt which may be excited in works judiciouſly managed throughout, on this plan. But it requires no ſmall ſhare of ability to conduct readers, without allowing them to become languid, through a number of volumes, amid ſuch extraordinary and apparently miraculous occurrences. We have, indeed, many romances, where the author appears to found a claim to attention on a recital only of the moſt wonderful incidents and marvellous events—a love of which, it is well known, has, in every age, characterized the greateſt part of mankind. But the imagination will not allow of being always on the ſtretch; as we expect to ſee, the different occurrences in narration, ſtated clearly, and with openneſs, as they naturally riſe one from the other, we cannot but feel diſſatisfied, when we perceive any part concealed for the purpoſe of holding the mind in ſuſpence, or reſerved, in order, that ſome other circumſtance may bewilder and aſtoniſh us the more. Among other novels, to which thoſe obſervations will apply, may be mentioned the "Myſteries of Udolpho," by Mrs Radcliffe—a work, in which many paſſages occur, that cannot but ſtrike the moſt ſuperficial reader, as being particularly objectionable. In one volume, after being informed of the injunctions, which Emily received from her dying father, to burn ſome manuſcript papers, which were depoſited underneath a board in one of the rooms of his chateau, we are, in the following, entertained with the ſtruggle which took place between duty and that curioſity which is ſaid to be ſo natural to the ſex; but not one word is mentioned of thoſe ſentences, over which ſhe *happened* to glance her eye, that produced ſuch ſurpriſe, and excited ſuch a tumult in her breaſt. In another paſſage, we are informed, at ſome length, of Emily's having deſcended into a vault of the caſtle of Udolpho, and of the horror with which her mind was filled, on ſeeing ſome object in a niche, from which ſhe had withdrawn a curtain; but it is not, until the concluſion, we are informed, that it was a ſkeleton, which then appeared to be made of wax, that alarmed and terrified her ſo much.

Such a method of relating incidents, in any other book than a novel, would juſtly render it contemptible. It may be neceſſary, however, for ſome writers of novels, to reſerve the explanation of ſome circumſtances until the end, for the purpoſe of facilitating a reconciliation of the numerous contradictions they run into. But to an author of ordinary capacity, the power which every writer of ſuch works poſſeſſes to render ſuch an expedient unneceſſary, might be thought ſufficient. As life and death are in their hands, the denouements could always, and readily, it might be ſuppoſed, be made agreeable to their fancy. The uſual way to cloſe a work is, as in a modern comedy, when the curtain drops, to bring all the perſons into view, when reformation of manners and marriages at once take place—all are made happy, that will admit of being ſo; and the incorrigible, either conſigned to the puniſhment of their own conſcience, or "*killed off.*"

(To be continued.)

MANNERS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF CHAMOUNI.

FROM SAUSSURE'S TRAVELS IN THE ALPS.

THE firſt ſtrangers, whom curioſity of viſiting the *Glacieres* had attracted to Chamouni, looked upon this valley as a retreat for robbers; for they came completely armed, and ſurrounded by armed domeſtics; they ventured into no houſe, but lodged in tents which they brought with them; and, during the night, they kept fires lighted up, and ſentinels conſtantly on the watch. The children of Geneva and its environs, beſtow on Mont-Blanc, and the ſnow-covered mountains which ſurround it, the appellation of *Accurſed Mountains*; and, in my early youth, I have heard it ſaid by the peaſants, that theſe eternal ſnows were the effect of a malediction which the crimes of theſe mountaineers had drawn down upon them. Till this ſimple people became better known, as they have been of late, this ſuperſtitious opinion, notwithſtanding its abſurdity, was the foundation of a very unfavourable preposſeſſion, which was admitted and believed by thoſe who might be conſidered far above theſe prejudices.

In the year 1741, Pocock, the celebrated traveller, and another Engliſh gentleman of the name of Windham, undertook this intereſting journey. The old men of Chamouni ſtill recollect it, and laugh at the groundleſs fears and exceſſive precaution of theſe travellers. For twenty or twenty-five years after this period, this journey was not often attempted, but moſt frequently by Engliſhmen who lodged with the clergyman. For, when I viſited it in 1760, and even ſome years later, there was no inn fit for lodging, but only one or two miſerable taverns, ſimilar to thoſe that are found in the leaſt frequented villages. Since that time, this journey has gradually become ſo faſhionable, that three large and excellent inns which have been ſucceſſively eſtabliſhed, are ſcarcely ſufficient for the accommodation of the ſtrangers who viſit Chamouni in ſummer, from all quarters of the world.

THIS great reſort of ſtrangers, and the money which they leave in circulation at Chamouni, have changed a little the ancient ſimplicity, and even the purity of the manners of the inhabitants of this valley. Strangers, however, have nothing to fear; the moſt inviolable fidelity is obſerved towards them; they are ſometimes indeed, expoſed to importunate ſolicitations, and to little tricks, which are ſuggeſted by the extreme eagerneſs of the inhabitants to be employed as guides. If, for inſtance, you enquire for one who has been recommended to you, and he happen not to be immediately on the ſpot, others, that you may employ them in his place, will tell you, that he is ſick or abſent. One Peter Simon pretends, that he is the perſon of whom I ſpoke favourably in my firſt volume, although that excellent man has been dead four or five years. But, with all this appear-

pearance of avidity, they are honeſt and faithful, and never aſk more than you give them. It is true, indeed, they are, generally, very handſomely rewarded.

The hope of being employed as guides to ſtrangers, brings together almoſt all the men of the villages through which travellers paſs, which would lead one to ſuppoſe, that the valley is very populous; but few of the men remain at Chamouni during the ſummer. Novelty, or the hope of making a fortune, draws away many of them to Paris or into Germany; and, as the ſhepherds of Chamouni have a high character for making excellent cheeſe, they are ſent for to a great diſtance, and receive, during the ſummer months they are employed in this way, very conſiderable wages. The labours of the country thus fall almoſt entirely on the women, thoſe even which every where elſe belong excluſively to men, ſuch as cutting wood and reaping the harveſt. Nor are animals of the ſame ſex ſpared in this country; for cows are employed in tilling the ground.

The ſearching for cryſtals and hunting are the only labours which yet remain the excluſive portion of the men. In the firſt of theſe labours, in which many periſhed, fortunately they are now leſs engaged than formerly. The hope of becoming, all at once, rich, by the diſcovery of a cavern filled with beautiful cryſtals, was too powerful an attraction, not to expoſe themſelves in theſe reſearches, to the moſt terrible dangers. Not a year elapſed without ſome being loſt among the ſnow, or being killed from the precipices.

The principal marks which guide their reſearches in diſcovering grottos which contain cryſtals, are the veins of quartz which appear in the face of the granite rocks. Theſe veins are diſtinguiſhed at a great diſtance, and often at immenſe heights, in places nearly perpendicular, and almoſt inacceſſible. They endeavour then, either to make their way directly acroſs the face of the rocks, or, being ſuſpended from above, to be let down to the place by ropes. Having reached it, they ſtrike the rock ſoftly; and, when the ſtone gives an hollow ſound, they attempt to open it by ſtriking with the hammer, or by the force of gun-powder. This is the principal mode of ſearching for cryſtals: but, ſometimes young perſons, and even children go to look for them on the glacieres, and in places where the rocks have lately fallen down. But, whether it be, that theſe mountains are nearly exhauſted, or that the quantity of cryſtal brought from Madagaſcar, has reduced the price of this ſtone too much, ſcarcely any perſon at Chamouni makes it his ſole occupation. They occaſionally take excurſions for this purpoſe as parties of pleaſure.

But the hunting of the *Chamois* goat, an employment equally hazardous, occupies a great proportion of the inhabitants of the mountains, and frequently carries off, in the flower of their age, men the moſt valuable to their families. And when the nature of this hunting is known, it is aſtoniſhing, that a mode of life, ſo painful and perilous, ſhould have ſuch irreſiſtible attractions for thoſe who are engaged in it.

The chamois hunter commonly ſets out in the night, that he may reach, by day-break, the moſt elevated paſtures, where the goats come to feed, before the arrival of flocks of cattle. As ſoon as he can diſcover the places where he hopes to find them, he examines all round with his ſpy-glaſs. If he ſee none, he advances, ſtill aſcending higher; but, if he diſcover them, he endeavours

vours to get above them, and to approach nearer, by going along a ravine, or by running behind a rock or riſing ground. When he is ſo near, that he can diſtinguiſh their horns, by which he judges of the diſtance, he reſts his fuſee on a rock, takes his aim with great coolneſs, and rarely miſſes. If he has ſhot the chamois, he runs to his prey, makes ſure of it by cutting the hamſtrings, and then thinks of the courſe by which he muſt return to his village. If the way be difficult, he takes only the ſkin along with him; but, if it be at all practicable, he loads himſelf with his whole prize and carries it home, often from a great diſtance and acroſs dangerous precipices. He and his family eat the fleſh, which is extremely good, eſpecially if the animal be young; and the ſkin is dried and ſold.

But, as it often happens, if the vigilant animal perceive the approach of the hunter, he flies with immenſe ſpeed among the glacieres, over ſnows and the moſt rugged rocks. When a number are aſſembled together, it becomes extremely difficult for the hunter to come near them. For then, it is ſaid, one of them, while the reſt are feeding, is placed as a centinel on the point of a rock which commands a view of all the avenues of approach to their paſture-ground; and, when he ſees any object of alarm, he makes a kind of hiſſing noiſe, which being heard by the others, brings them inſtantly around him, to judge for themſelves of the nature and cauſe of the danger; and, when they diſcover that it is a wild beaſt or a hunter, the moſt experienced puts himſelf at their head, and they make their eſcape to the moſt inacceſſible places.

Then commence the fatigues of the hunter; for, hurried away by paſſion, he thinks no more of dangers; he paſſes over the ſnows, entirely regardleſs of the hidden abyſſes which they conceal; he runs headlong into the moſt perilous tracks; aſcends, ſprings from rock to rock, without knowing or reflecting how he ſhall be able to return. Often, in the midſt of the purſuit, night overtakes him; but this, ſo far from making him renounce the game, flatters him with the hope, that it will alſo arreſt the chamois in their flight, and give him an opportunity of joining them in the morning. He paſſes the night, not at the foot of a tree, like the hunter of the plain, nor in a cave carpeted with verdure, but at the ſide of a rock, often on a heap of ſtones without the ſmalleſt ſhelter. There, in the midſt of ſilence and ſolitude, without fire and without light, he takes from his bag a little cheeſe, and a morſel of oaten bread, which are his ordinary food; bread ſo hard, that he is obliged to break it between two ſtones, or with his hatchet, which he carries with him for cutting ſteps in the ice; thus, ſadly he partakes of his frugal fare, puts a ſtone for a pillow under his head, and ſleeps till morn, purſuing in his dreams, the rout which the chamois have taken. Waked by the freſhneſs of the morning, he ſtarts from his hard couch, benumbed with cold, ſurveys with his eyes the dreadful precipices which he muſt ſurmount, to reach the place of the chamois, takes a little ſpirits, which he always carries with him, re-places his bag on his ſhoulder, and departs to encounter new dangers. The hunter ſometimes remains ſeveral days ſucceſſively in theſe ſolitudes, during which time, his family, but eſpecially his unfortunate wife, become the prey of unceaſing inquietudes. She dares not even allow herſelf to ſleep, for fear of ſeeing her dead huſband appear to her in a dream; for, it is a prevailing opinion in the country,

that a man who has periſhed either in the ſnow, or by falling from a precipice, returns by night, and preſents himſelf to the perſon who has been moſt dear to him, to give information where his body lies, and to requeſt the laſt offices to be performed to it.

After this ſketch of the life of the chamois hunter, which is by no means exaggerated, is it conceiveable, that this occupation ſhould be the object of an unconquerable paſſion? A fine young man, of the pariſh of Sixt, of a very handſome figure, who had married a moſt charming woman, gave me the following account of his family, and of his own ardent paſſion for hunting. "My grand-father," ſays he, "was killed in the chace; this too, was the fate of my father; and, I am ſo perſuaded that it will be my own fate, that this bag which you ſee, and which I carry with me to the hunting, I conſider as my winding ſheet, for I am ſure I ſhall have no other; and, although you ſhould offer to make my fortune, on condition of my renouncing the chace, I would not accept of it on ſuch terms." I performed ſeveral journies with this man in the Alps; his ſtrength and addreſs were aſtoniſhing; but his temerity exceeded his ſtrength; for, I have ſince learned, that two years afterwards, his foot ſlipped on the brink of a precipice, and he met with that deſtiny, which he foreſaw awaited him.

Among the dangers inſeparable from this mode of life, may be reckoned the quarrels and conteſts, which it often occaſions between the hunters of different nations, and even of different pariſhes. I was told a remarkable ſtory of this kind, by a hunter who acted a principal part in it. He was a man of the pariſh of Sixt. He was in purſuit of a chamois which he had mortally wounded. Two Valaiſan hunters ſhot at the ſame goat, and killed it. But, according to the laws of the chace, the animal was not the leſs the property of the Savoyard, who had wounded it firſt; and, as he was neareſt it, he ran up, ſeized it, and put it on his ſhoulders. The Valaiſans, placed below him, could not go directly to the chamois, on account of a deep ravine which ſeparated them; they called out to him to lay it down, while, at the ſame time, a bullet whizzed in his ears. He continued, however, to carry it off, till a ſecond bullet was diſcharged nearer him; but, not being able to eſcape faſt enough over a rugged way, nor to defend himſelf for want of powder and ball, he threw down his load and abandoned it. Full of rage and reſentment, he concealed himſelf in a place from which he might obſerve the Valaiſans. He thought, as the day was far advanced, that they could not return home, but would remain, during the night, in ſome hut in the neighbourhood deſerted by the ſhepherds. What he conjectured actually happened, and he marked the hut to which they retired. He departed by night for the village, which was two leagues diſtant, furniſhed himſelf with powder and ball, loaded his muſket with a double ſhot, re-aſcended to the hut, approached it, ſaw through the openings, the objects of his vengeance, who had lighted up a fire, at which they were warming themſelves, introduced his muſket through an opening, and was going to diſcharge the two ſhot ſucceſſively, and kill both the one and the other, when ſuddenly he reflected, that theſe men having had no opportunity of confeſſing themſelves, ſince they had fired at him, would die with a mortal ſin on their head, and would, conſequently, be conſigned to damnation. This thought made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on his mind,

mind, that he renounced, in the moment of execution, his plan of revenge, ruſhed into the hut, related to them what he intended, and the danger they had eſcaped They were ſo ſtruck, that they thanked him for having generouſly ſpared them, acknowledged their wrongs, and ſhared with him the chamois.

THE very few, who grow old in this occupation, bear on their countenance, the impreſſion of the life which they have followed; a wild air, ſomething fierce and haggard in their looks, make them eaſily recogniſed in the midſt of a crowd, even when they have laid aſide their hunting dreſs. And it is, no doubt, owing to the ſame unſeemlineſs and wildneſs of look, that the ſuperſtitious peaſants believe them to be ſorcerers, having, in theſe ſolitudes, intercourſe with the devil, who throws them at laſt from the precipices.

WHAT then can be the attraction for this mode of life? It is not the hope of gain. Such a hope, at leaſt, cannot be well founded; for, the fineſt chamois is not worth more to the hunter than twelve francs, including the value of its fleſh. And now, that the number is greatly diminiſhed, the time ſpent in taking one, is of more value than ſuch a ſum. But, it is the dangers to which they are expoſed, the alternate operations of hope and fear, the conſtant agitation kept up in the mind by theſe emotions, which rouſe the hunter, as they animate the gameſter, the warrior, the mariner, and even, to a certain degree, the naturaliſt of the Alps, where life reſembles, in ſome reſpects, that of the chamois-hunter.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE WANDERER.

We wander there, we wander here,
We eye the roſe upon the brier
Unmindfu', that the thorn is near
Amang the leaves,
An' tho' the puny wound appear,
Short while it grieves.

BURNS.

THERE are few gifts that can be offered to us, which we receive with more reluctance, than that of advice. We look upon him who gives it, as aſſuming a ſuperiority over us, which we are not inclined to allow, and as offering an inſult to our judgment, which none can willingly receive. Although there is no man too wiſe to receive inſtruction, yet we are ſo apt to overrate our own abilities, that we believe there are few capable of giving it. He who wiſhes to become a ſucceſsful inſtructor, ſhould not, by any means, pretend to be ſo, but ſhould deliver his counſels in ſuch a manner, as to appear rather like amuſement than inſtruction.

HAVING aſſumed in my lucubrations, the title of Wanderer, it ſurely will not be thought, that I mean to be an inſtructor, although vanity flatters me that I am, in every way, qualified. It is my intention, to lay before my countrymen, a faithful account of all my wanderings, in order, that they may avoid thoſe extravagant follies and abſurdities, of which I have been ſo often guilty.

IT may not be improper to inform them, how applicable the title is, not only to my preſent purpoſe, but to my whole character. Although I am now bordering upon that age, at which our heads are generally clothed with gray hairs, yet all my life has been a continued ſcene of wanderings. Never have I had, for the ſpace of eight days at a time, any fixed plan in view, but have been the jeſt of every whimſical paſſion and wayward fancy, which my unſettled imagination ſuggeſted. Having continued ſtedfaſt to my preſent purpoſe for two weeks paſt, am apt to ſuppoſe that it is the only buſineſs I have been deſigned for; but if I fail in this alſo, ſhall very wiſely conclude, that I have been ſent into this world to perform, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, the character of a Wanderer.

HOWEVER, taking it for granted, that I have at laſt ſucceeded in finding out my employment, the public may expect information, not to ſay inſtruction, upon ſeveral important ſubjects, which will not be at all diſagreeable.

CURIOSITY has ever been my prevailing paſſion, and indeed, the only entertainment of my life; and, as no man living is bleſt with a more retentive memory, I think myſelf ſufficiently able to deſcribe the manners and cuſtoms, as well as the failings and vices of the preſent age. In the courſe of my lucubrations, I ſhall endeavour to deſcribe the characters of fooliſh, proud, vain, inquiſitive, and ſimple Wanderers; and what may be the reward and reflections which their ſecret wanderings are likely to produce. There is a ſet of men, who will, in particular, attract my attention, and whom I would denominate Hypocritical Wanderers. I mean thoſe, who wander from themſelves, and act in complete contradiction to their own ſentiments; who, in order to avoid ſingularity, never dare avow to be, what they are fully convinced they ought to be. I may alſo drop ſome hints, which will be neceſſary for the aſſiſtance of young men, to enable them to furniſh converſation ſuitable for the tea-tables of bathful virgins, whimſical widows, and ſuperſtitious old maids. Notwithſtanding theſe profeſſions, I make no contract that theſe ſubjects ſhall be particularly diſcuſſed; and much philoſophical argument, and profound penetration cannot be expected from a Wanderer; however, if I ſhall be able to execute my own intentions, ſhall never gratify curioſity at the expence of virtue. As I write under a fictitious name, I have deprived myſelf of the privilege of ſheltering, perhaps, the offſpring of ignorance, under the wings of a patron, muſt therefore truſt to the indulgence of a diſcerning public. I can have no claim to the praiſes of the learned, ſhould I be ſo lucky as to merit them; nor ſhall I be under the neceſſity of receiving the frowns of the critic, where they may perhaps be juſtly beſtowed.

AFTER candidly confeſſing, that I have all my life, been a true wanderer, who has danced after meteors of happineſs, and examined every thing but my own ſtate, it will not be doubted, but ſome have been led from the paths of rectitude by my example, and ſurely the juſtneſs of my intentions will not be

called

called in queſtion, when I endeavour to reform thoſe, who, by example, I have depraved. If ever I have the ſatisfaction of ſupporting virtuous integrity, of expoſing hypocriſy, and of ſinking perfidy and pride down to its deſerved level, I ſhall not think, that I have wandered in vain.

H. S.

Edin. May 15. 1802.

QUESTION IN COSMOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

THE following queſtion, although not difficult in itſelf, may exerciſe ſome of your young readers, who may not at firſt ſee, that it is more ſo, than they imagine. When the propoſer had a queſtion, ſimilar to the firſt part of this, given him to reſolve, at the commencement of his ſtudies, his maſter bid him take care not to go wrong, becauſe there was a falſe ſolution of it in a printed book.

How long, after ſun-riſing at Jeruſalem in Paleſtine, latitude 31° 55 N and longitude 35°20 E. from the meridian of Greenwich, is it till the ſun-riſe at Edinburgh in Scotland, latitude 55°58 N. and longitude 3° 12 15 W.; on the days of the ſummer and winter ſolſtices, and the autumnal equinox, in the preſent year, 1802:—And that, on the ſuppoſition there is no refraction, and that the ſun riſes at the moment his centre aſcends above the *true horizon*; and alſo, that the computation ſhall be made from the beſt tables of the ſun's declination, and the times aſcertained to the neareſt ſecond?

INTELLIGENT young ladies may ſolve this queſtion, nearly, by the artificial globes:—On the day of the equinox, however, they will not be enabled, by the aſſiſtance of the *globes*, to aſcertain the true times of ſun riſing; which is expected from the young *cosmographer*, who ſhall give the ſolution by *omputation*,

I am, Sir, your moſt
obedient Servant,
SCOTUS.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Tollite barbarum
Morem; verecundumque Bacchum
Sanguineis prohibeti rixis.

HORACE.

SIR,

HAVING lately received a letter from a friend, giving an account of an entertainment, at which he was preſent; I thought, if the plan of your Magazine would admit of it, the public might, perhaps, be profited by its inſertion. The letter proceeded as follows.

'DEAR

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE been frequently endeavouring to diſcover, how it happens, that many, when treating a friend, are not ſatisfied, till they have forced him to gorge ſo much liquor, as to prevent every enjoyment which he might otherwiſe feel, from the ſociety and converſation to which he hath been introduced. I have been led to this reflection, by a circumſtance, which lately happened to myſelf. Two days ago, I was invited to ſup with a friend; and I accepted of the invitation. Upon my arrival at his lodgings, I was introduced to the company of two more, whom he had likewiſe invited to ſpend the evening with him. We ſoon entered into a very agreeable converſation; and began to be quite happy in the company of one another. Supper was preſented, and interrupted the flow of converſation, only to enable us to reſume it with more pleaſure. At length, the table was cleared, and ſpirits of different kinds were immediately produced. The ſocial glaſs went rapidly round, and a variety of loyal and ſentimental toaſts were drunk with pleaſure by every gueſt. By the force of the liquor, however, I felt at laſt, my ſpirits beginning to grow dull, and perceived, that one of my companions was in a ſimilar ſtate. This, you will obſerve, is not the general effect of liquor, but it was ſo, upon the preſent occaſion. Accordingly, I propoſed, and inſiſted, that my friend would now permit us to finiſh the entertainment. But he had already become pretty hearty, and would not liſten to the propoſal. He continued to fill up the glaſſes, till the pleaſure of converſation was deſtroyed, till nothing was to be heard, but fooliſh mirth, or till the mind was reduced almoſt to a ſtate of ſtupefaction. In ſhort, we went to no great exceſſes, but we were rendered altogether incapable of rational enjoyment. You perhaps, may have been in a ſimilar ſituation; or, if you have not, you cannot but have heard of the practice. Your opinion of it, therefore, will much oblige,

Yours, &c."

I HAVE frequently attended to the ſubject of my friend's letter, and wondered at the inconſiſtency of thoſe, who indulge in ſuch practices. You will find many attentive to their buſineſs, and otherwiſe of an unblemiſhed character, who, when they have finiſhed the labours of the day, think it neceſſary to their happineſs, to have themſelves ſtupified with liquor, once or twice a-week, before going to bed. Indeed, the practice is ſo general among ſome claſſes of people, that for any one to omit it, would be thought niggardly and ſcrubby. Were it merely a point of ceremony, it would at leaſt, be entitled to indulgence; but when it enters deep into the ſyſtem of morals, it merits the attention of every friend of mankind.

THE bad tendency of the practice, muſt ſtrike every one of the ſmalleſt reflection. It deſtroys for a time, the beſt powers of our nature; it ſtifles every generous feeling; and degrades man to the level of the brutes. The principal gratification reſulting from it, proceeds, I believe, from the undiſturbed gratification of our animal propenſities. When all the powers of the mind are ſound and active, the ſuperior are a check upon the inferior. Reaſon and conſcience utter their voice, and their commands it is impoſſible to diſobey with impunity. Hence, from the ſuperior and inferior principles of our nature, ariſes a conſtant ſtruggle for ſuperiority, and the conduct is either vir-

virtuous or vicious, according as the one kind or the other predominates. Now, it is evident, that no man can enjoy pleaſure, in the performance of any action, of which reaſon does not approve, till the dictates of that power be either ſuppreſſed or diſregarded. When this object is attained, man enjoys, without interruption, the pleaſure reſulting from the gratification of his animal propenſities. If this gratification be not carried to ſuch an exceſs, as to give a complete ſhock to the moral feelings, or to the conſtitution of the body, a repetition of it is ſought with increaſing avidity. This avidity becomes ſometimes ſo great, as not to be reſiſted, even when dangers and diſgrace are the certain conſequences of its indulgence. So dangerous is it to trifle with vice, that though ſmall and imperceptible at firſt, it inſenſibly increaſes to ſuch a degree, as to pollute the whole moral ſyſtem.

But is there no happineſs to be found in acting agreeable to reaſon and conſcience? Is it neceſſary, before we can enjoy pleaſure, to degrade ourſelves to the condition of of the brute? If it were, miſerable indeed, would be the condition of man. In underſtanding, he would excel the reſt of the creatures, but his underſtanding would only ſerve to increaſe his miſery. As the pleaſures of the underſtanding are greater, ſo they are more laſting and pure, than thoſe of the ſenſes; and they can be enjoyed in every ſituation of life. The perſon, therefore, who gives up the pleaſures of the underſtanding for thoſe of the ſenſes, throws contempt upon his Maker, by abuſing and deſtroying thoſe ſublime enjoyments, which he hath bountifully given him.

But beſides the unreaſonableneſs and ſinfulneſs of the thing itſelf, of which every one muſt be ſenſible, the dangers attending it are great and eminent. When the mind is thrown off its guard, and when the animal ſpirits are ſtrongly ſtimulated, fear becomes too feeble a barrier to reſtrain the ebullitions of paſſion: ſcarcely can any action be conceived ſo horrible, as not then to be perpetrated. Let the mad rage of Alexander the great, in different inſtances, ſerve as an example of an entertainment carried too far.

It is pleaſing to obſerve indeed, that ſociety, in this reſpect, is every day improving, tippling houſes are leſs numerous, and leſs frequented than formerly; and the roar of the drunkard is leſs frequently heard in our ſtreets. It is to be lamented however, that this practice, though improved, is far from being aboliſhed. It is yet to be found in ſome meaſure, among men of every rank and condition. And its effects, in corrupting the morals, in waſting the conſtitution, and in diſturbing the peace of families, are ſtill, too frequently to be ſeen.

Is it poſſeſſed of ſuch charms, that no amuſement can be found to ſupply its place? Or is it the only ſtimulus capable of rouſing into exertion, the dormant powers of the mind? If this were the caſe, it might admit of ſome excuſe; but dull, indeed, muſt be that mind, which can only be rouſed by ſpirituous liquors. The man who is incapable of reliſhing the pleaſures of converſation, or of ſome innocent and uſeful amuſement, is unworthy of the rank he holds in the ſcale of exiſtence; and ought to be excluded from the ſociety of all thoſe, who value, as they ought, the high dignity, to which, as rational creatures, they have been raiſed by their Creator.

I would not wiſh to be underſtood however, as being an enemy to entertainments. On the contrary, when properly regulated, I think them

them of the greateſt utility. They are the ſweeteners of life, and cement of ſociety. They are the nurſeries of friendſhip, and call into exerciſe, the benevolent and ſocial feelings of our nature. But when a perſon, in order to comply with the preſſing ſolicitations of his entertainer, is forced to continue the feaſt, when he is completely cloyed, incapable any longer of feeling enjoyment, from that moment, entertainments become hurtful and unreaſonable. When the company are tired out with drinking; and, in the moſt explicit terms, declare, that they are ſo; how abſurd is it, by forcing their inclinations, to deſtroy all the pleaſure they might otherwiſe have received. Perſons of this deſcription ſhould not be ignorant, that there are many, who have participated in their entertainments, who, inſtead of conſidering them in a more favourable light, on account of their profuſion, in this reſpect, look upon that very circumſtance, as a blotch that mars entirely the beauty of their character.

CONVIVA.

Edin. May 24. 1802.

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF GRAY.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH ſo many pages of criticiſm have already been expended on the poetry of Gray, there is one view of his poetical character, which has always ſtruck me, as very peculiar; but which has never been conſidered with the attention it deſerves; and to which, through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany, I now beg leave to call the attention, both of your readers, and of the public in general.

A POET, ſo full of originality in the plan, diſpoſition and ſubſtance of his pieces, and at the ſame time, ſo addicted to imitation in the article of language, that moſt of his poems might without injuſtice be called centos, is ſurely a phenomenon in the hiſtory of literature; and exhibits a contraſt ſo ſingular, as well deſerves all the diligence of a critic, to place it in the cleareſt and moſt ſtriking light. To this undertaking, I therefore applied myſelf with that minuteneſs of attention which the ſubject demanded; a minuteneſs, however, which was rendered agreeable by my fondneſs for the writings of a favourite poet, until at laſt, I completed what may be conſidered as a perpetual commentary upon the verſes of Gray.

THE illuſtrations collected by Mr Wakefield are chiefly from the claſſics, although, in moſt caſes, it was quite needleſs for that learned commentator to carry his reſearches ſo far from home. From the pages of ſix of our own poets; of Spencer and Shakeſpeare, of Milton and Dryden, and of Pope and Thomſon, it can eaſily be proved, that the greater part of Gray's language is derived.

derived. Were each of theſe writers to reclaim with ſtrictneſs, his own ſhare of that poet's phraſeology, his thoughts, however ſublime and original, would remain, I am much afraid, for the moſt part, the mere naked enunciations of his meaning, deſtitute of all poetical embelliſhment.

I SHALL no doubt be cenſured by ſome readers, for dwelling ſo often, and with ſuch minuteneſs on this inquiry into the language of Gray. But as the compoſitions of that poet are ſo few in number, and of ſuch brevity, that they may be ſuppoſed to have obtained a place in the memory of every one of genuine taſte, I truſt, that ſuch perſons will be far from thinking ſuch an inveſtigation too minute; as they will feel a certain degree of intereſt in tracing out the origin of almoſt every line; to which will be added, upon many occaſions, the pleaſure of beholding, with how much dexterity, the original atoms of diction are improved, by the arts of addition, omiſſion, and combination.

As for thoſe who may think, that many of the inſtances, which I have to produce as undoubted imitations, are no more than accidental reſemblances, I muſt put them in mind of two or three remarks, or rather critical canons upon the ſubject, by the author of the Eſſay on the Marks of Imitation. That acute critic obſerves in the firſt place, that our ſuſpicion of Imitation in a particular inſtance, is confirmed by our knowledge of the writer's character, and by the certainty that he had read the production in queſtion. In the caſe of Gray, we have not only this certainty, but we know, that every one of theſe authors, whom he is here ſuppoſed to have principally imitated, was his intimate, familiar, and almoſt daily companion:

[1] Nocturna verſate manu, verſate diurna.

IT is alſo aſſerted by Dr Hurd, that the marks of imitation, in regard to expreſſion, are much leſs equivocal than thoſe of ſentiment; and leaſt of all, where the two poets happen to write in the ſame language. Identity of expreſſion is then produced: upon which, in almoſt every inſtance, we may ſafely decide without any heſitation. Nor is it of the leaſt conſequence here, whether this identity be intended or accidental; for if there is any thing peculiar in the phraſe, and it has already been pre-occupied by Shakeſpeare or Milton, it can no longer be the property of Gray; in whoſe poſſeſſion it is a borrowed ornament, whether he is conſcious of the obligation or not.

It is rather ſingular, that Dr Johnſon, who ſeems to have been ſo much better diſpoſed to diſcover the blemiſhes than the beauties of Gray, ſhould never have hit upon this objection of his want of originality in language; although he has obſerved upon another occaſion, that "what is borrowed is not to be enjoyed as our own," and that "it is the buſineſs of critical juſtice, to give every bird of the muſes his proper feather."

THE mention of Johnſon, naturally leads me to ſpeak of another inducement to this work, which aroſe from my not being compleatly ſatisfied with any of the anſwers I had yet ſeen, to his ſevere ſtrictures on the poetry of Gray. By theſe ſtrictures (Scotchman as I am,) I had felt myſelf much more mortified and offended, than by all the ſarcaſtic and illiberal reflections ſcattered over his journey to the Hebrides. It was natural for me with ſuch feelings, frequently to meditate on theſe cavils, with the deſire of vindicating my favourite bard; eſpecially, as I could not but think, that what had been done in this way by Mr Wakefield, however

zealous and well meant, contained more of paſſion than of argument. How far I may have been more ſucceſsful in warding off the arrows of malignant criticiſm, it muſt remain with an impartial public to determine.

A THIRD inducement to this undertaking, was the regret I felt for that undue preference uſually given to ſome of Gray's pieces above others, in my opinion, equally deſerving. When Gray is mentioned by a common reader, I have generally found, that by that name, he means only the author of the Church-yard Elegy, and knows nothing of him in any other character. Even thoſe of more extenſive information, are ſometimes carried away by the popular torrent, and acquieſce too readily in this vulgar partiality. But on this, it is at preſent needleſs to enlarge, as the ſentiments I entertain of diſtributive juſtice, with regard to the various productions of Gray, will be more properly unfolded in the work itſelf, when theſe productions paſs under examination.

SUCH is the nature and intention of a work, on which I have meditated almoſt twenty years, and which it is nearly fifteen ſince I began; but of which, the cloſe of the laſt ſection was written only a few days ago.—I remain,

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Buccleugh Street, *June* 7. 1802. } ALEX. THOMSON.

GENERAL ANSWER to the MATHEMATICAL QUESTION

Propoſed in the SCOTS MAGAZINE for March 1802—Page 196.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

IF many of your fellow-labourers have devoted a portion of their publications to queſtions in Mathematics, and the phœnomena of nature, no doubt, their views were to gratify, as far as they conveniently could, every claſs of their readers; and by this means, periodical publications have become, in ſome degree, uſeful to various deſcriptions of readers; for I am convinced, that the attention of many perſons has been drawn to objects of conſequence, ſolely from their being led to conſider them, when preſented in a Magazine or Review, who, probably, never would have given themſelves the trouble to ſearch for them elſewhere; or, indeed, might not know where to find them. Many a young gentleman may have formed a more favourable idea of the utility of ſcience, and of conſequence, muſt have made a much greater proficiency in it, than he otherwiſe would have done, had he not been ſtimulated by the laudable deſire of being able to give ſolutions to ſome of the many eaſy, and uſeful queſtions, that have appeared from time to time in publications of the ſame nature with the Scots Magazine. I muſt, therefore, as a lover of ſcience, highly approve of your devoting ſometimes, a ſmall portion of your pages, to ſuch queſtions as the preſent.

I LEAVE you to judge, whether the anſwer I now ſend, may appear to be ſufficiently intelligible to men of buſineſs; and, if you think ſo, your inſerting it may oblige them; particularly the propoſer, who modeſtly ſtiles himſelf *Non-Mathematicus*, becauſe he appears to have ſome practical purpoſe to ſerve; ſince he wiſhes, that the ſolution may be extended to the various rates per cent. which he ſpecifies in the queſtion.

IN order, therefore, to anſwer his views, and the queſtion, in the completeſt manner, I ſhall inveſtigate a general *formula* or rule, that can be eaſily applied to *any given* rate of intereſt; and then ſhew its application to the rates ſpecified by your correſpondent; including that of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in order that the progreſſion 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 15 per cent. may form a regular ſeries.

IN the mean time, your correſpondent will have the goodneſs, I hope, to permit me to obſerve, that the *reaſon* why, as he properly mentions, 25 per cent. being added to any ſum, and the intereſt of the amount at 20 per cent. deducted from it, leaves the original ſum, is, that 25 per cent. of any propoſed ſum, is one-fourth part of it; which being added to the principal, four-fourths, the ſum muſt make five-fourths; but 20 per cent. is the fifth of any ſum; therefore, the fifth of the amount is preciſely the fourth of the principal at theſe rates. I muſt alſo be permitted to obſerve, that your correſpondent appears to miſtake the nature of his queſtion, when he puts the quere,—"What aliquot part of L. 100 muſt you add, for example, to L. 60, ſo, when you deduct 5 per cent. from the ſum, that you reduce it to L. 60 again?" A little reflection will be ſufficient to convince him, that it is not an aliquot part of L. 100, which is to be added to a given principal ſum, becauſe every particular principal would require a different aliquot part of L. 100 to be added, ſo that the intereſt of the amount, at a given rate per cent. being deducted from the amount, ſhould leave the principal. Of this inaccuracy, he ſeems to be ſenſible, when he adds, "if it cannot be given in aliquot parts of L. 100; what aliquot part of the original ſum you ſet out with, muſt be added to itſelf, ſo as, when 5 per cent. is deducted, it may be reduced to the original ſum again?" This is the true ſtate of the queſtion, as is evident from the firſt part of it; and may be ſtated *univerſally* as follows: - Quere, What muſt be that rate of ſimple intereſt by which the intereſt of any propoſed ſum of money being computed for one year; and the principal and intereſt as one ſum being put to intereſt at any *given rate* per cent. per annum ſimple intereſt: and this laſt intereſt being deducted from the amount, ſhall leave the original ſum?

IT is proper to obſerve, that the intereſt of the *principal* at the *unknown rate*, is juſt equal to the intereſt of the *amount* at the *given rate*:—In other words, the part to be added to the principal, muſt be preciſely the ſame with the intereſt of the amount at the given rate of intereſt, as 5 per cent, &c.

LET a repreſent any given ſum of money.

LET x repreſent the unknown rate, by which the intereſt of the ſum a is to be computed, ſo that the intereſt of the amount, at a known rate, repreſented by r, ſhall be equal to the intereſt of the principal a, at the rate x.

IT will be convenient, that x and r be not only the rate of intereſt, but, even the intereſt itſelf of L. 1; in order to this, we have only to make the following proportion, as

100 : 1 : : 5 (for example) $r=0.05$ = the intereſt of L. 1 at 5 per cent. In this manner, the intereſt of the ſum a, at the rate x, will be found by this proportion as $1 : a : : x : ax$, the intereſt of a. The amount of the principal and intereſt is $a+ax$.

At the given rate r, the intereſt of this amount is had by ſtating, $1 : a+ax : : r : ra+rax$, the intereſt of the amount.

Now, from what has been ſhewn, that the intereſt in both caſes, muſt be the ſame ſum, we have $ax=r+rax$; therefore, $ax-rax=r$; that is, $x-rx=r$:—Conſequently $x=\frac{r}{1-r}$, the general formula or rule; which may be expreſſed in words to the following purport.

RULE.

The unknown rate of intereſt inquired for, is repreſented by a fraction, which has for its numerator the given rate of intereſt, by which that of the amount is reckoned; and, for its denominator, unity or one diminiſhed by that given rate. Obſerving that the rate r is alſo the intereſt of L. 1, and therefore, the fraction is to be cleared of decimals, by multiplying both numerator and denominator by 10, 100, &c. after being reduced to its loweſt terms.

In one word, ſubſtitute the given value of r in the formula, and the value of the unknown quantity x is determined; and which will likewiſe give that part of the principal required to be added, when it is multiplied by the principal a: as will appear by the following examples.

Example Firſt.

What muſt be the rate of intereſt by which that of L. 60 being found, and the amount of principal and intereſt rated at 5 per cent. for a year; and this laſt intereſt being deducted from the amount, ſhall leave for remainder the original ſum L.60?

In this caſe $r=0.05$, which being ſubſtituted in the general formula or rule, gives $x=\frac{0.05}{1-0.05}=\frac{0.05}{0.95}=\frac{0.01}{0.19}=\frac{1}{19}$, the rate of intereſt ſought, and alſo the intereſt of L.1; therefore, the part to be added to the principal is $\frac{1}{19}\times 60=\frac{60}{19}=$ L. 3.1579; that is, the $\frac{1}{19}$ part of the principal, and which is the intereſt at the ſame $\frac{1}{19}$ per cent. But to know what this rate is in the uſual mode of ſo much per cent. make as $1 : 100 : : \frac{1}{19} : \frac{100}{19}=$ L.$5\frac{5}{19}$ per L. 100.

Therefore the amount is L.63.1579: and rating intereſt at 5 per cent. the intereſt of the amount for one year is L. 3.1579; and therefore, deducting it from the amount, leaves L.60, as was required.

Example Second.

Let, as above, L.60 be propoſed, to find the rate of intereſt, or the part to be added, ſo that the intereſt of the amount at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being deducted from the amount, ſhall leave for remainder the principal ſum L. 60.

Here we have $r=0.075$, and ſubſtituting it in the formula, we have $x=\frac{0.075}{1-0.075}=\frac{0.075}{0.925}=\frac{3}{37}$, the rate of intereſt and intereſt of L. 1. as well as the part of the principal for every pound to be added. Thus $\frac{3}{37}\times 60=\frac{180}{37}=4.8649$ the intereſt: whence the amount is L. 64.8649; the intereſt of which, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is L. 4.8649, the ſame with the intereſt of the principal at $\frac{3}{37}$ of L. 1 or L. 100, that

is

is, in the ordinary way of ſpeaking, at $\frac{3 \times 100}{37} = 8\frac{4}{37}$ per L. 100.

Example Third.

PRINCIPAL ſum L. 60, what part of it muſt be added, ſo that the intereſt of the amount at 10 per cent. may be equal to the part added?

In the preſent inſtance, the value of $r = 0.1$. By ſubſtitution, the formula becomes $x = \frac{0.1}{1-0.1} = \frac{0.1}{0.9}$ $= \frac{1}{9}$ which is the part to be added.

Therefore, that part is $\frac{1}{9} \times 60 = \frac{60}{9} = 6.6666\cdot$, and the amount L.66.6666·. It is obvious, that the intereſt at 10 per cent is L.6.6666·, which, taken from the amount, the remainder is L. 60.

Example Fourth.

THE ſame principal ſum, as in the examples above, being propoſed; to find the additional part, ſo that the intereſt of the amount at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ſhall be the ſame with the part added.

HERE r, the given rate of intereſt, is $= 0.125$, and by ſubſtitution, we have $x = \frac{0.125}{1-0.125} = \frac{0.125}{0.875} = \frac{1}{7}$, the rate of intereſt and part to be added. Therefore, $\frac{1}{7} \times 60 = \frac{60}{7}$ $= 8.5714$, the intereſt or part to be added, the amount L.68.5714, of which the intereſt at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is L. 8.5714, as was required.

Example Fifth.

THE ſame things being ſuppoſed as in the former examples, and the given rate of intereſt 15 per cent., to find the part to be added to L.60.

IN this inſtance, $r = 0.15$ and the formula, by ſubſtitution, becomes $x = \frac{0.15}{1-0.15} = \frac{0.15}{0.85} = \frac{3}{17}$, the part to be added, and the rate of intereſt.

THEREFORE that part is $\frac{3}{17} \times 60$ $= \frac{18}{17} = \cdot 10.5882$, which is alſo the intereſt; hence, the amount is L. 70.5882; but, the intereſt of this ſum at 15 per cent. is L. 10.5882, conſequently the queſtion is ſolved.

THESE examples are more than ſufficient to point out to the intelligent reader, the method of proceeding in every caſe, or with any propoſed rate of intereſt or value of r, The application in every caſe is equally eaſy in practice, with the examples juſt now exhibited. From them, it appears, that if any ſum be propoſed, and the rate of intereſt required, by which it is to be increaſed, ſo that this increaſe ſhall be the annual rent at 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 15 per cent., no more is required than to multiply the given ſum into the fractions $\frac{1}{19}, \frac{3}{37}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{7}$, and $\frac{3}{17}$, reſpectively; the products are the parts to be added to the original ſum, and likewiſe the intereſt at theſe ſeveral rates reſpectively.

SHOULD you think this anſwer rather long, I beg you to conſider, that I was obliged to write for men of buſineſs, and not for mathematicians.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

SCOTUS.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

SOME PARTICULAR CUSTOMS AMONG THE LAPLANDERS.

From Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape. In the years 1798, 1799.

By Joseph Acerbi.

IN this ſection the reader will find ſeveral things mentioned, which are not touched upon in any other part of this work.

From the time of the ancient Saxons, or the beginning of the twelfth century, the Laplanders were known by the name of *Skrit-Finni*; and from that period to the preſent have invariably obſerved their original cuſtoms and manners.

It is uſual with them, as in the Eaſt, never to wait on a ſuperior without a preſent. If a Laplander has occaſion to attend a magiſtrate, or his clergyman, he brings with him either a cheeſe, a a hare, partridge, ſea or river fiſh, a lamb, ſome veniſon, a rein-deer's tongue, butter, a quantity of down feathers, or ſomething of the like kind. In return for his preſent, he never goes back empty, but receives either ſome tobacco, or a bottle of mead, a keg of beer, ſome ginger and ſpices, or, in ſhort, whatever is at hand which may be ſuppoſed acceptable. The ſame cuſtom prevails among the Muſcovites.

The Laplanders formerly made uſe of a ſtick called *priimſtave*, by way of almanack, on which were marked the ſeveral feſtivals and principal days of the year.

The midwife's office throughout Lapland, is generally performed by the huſband.

The paſtor, or parſon of the place, is for the moſt part god-father to all the children of his pariſh; beſides which, he does the duties of pariſh ſchoolmaſter and churchwarden.

When occaſion requires the whole family to leave the tent, if there happen to be a child too young to follow the reſt, it is put into a cheſt, and tied with a cord, that it may do itſelf no miſchief by fire, or otherwiſe: or, if the child be above three years old, it is faſtened with a ſtrap by the foot, to a ſtake driven into the ground, in ſome convenient part of the hut or tent.

When the Laplanders meet, they embrace each other, crying out *buurjſt!* which is as much as to ſay God ſave you!

The women ſhave the heads of their children quite cloſe; and contrary to the practice of the ladies in all other countries, to uſe the miſſionary's expreſſion, *klippe de lyſke med en kniv*! which words, though very much approaching the Engliſh language, will be perhaps unintelligible, unleſs I tranſlate them; for doing which I hope I ſhall be pardoned by the reader. The meaning of the miſſionary's expreſſion is, that the good women of Lapland *cut their children's lice with a knife and kill them.*

As a remedy for pains in the limbs, they put a couple of ligatures about the part, and to the ſpace betwixt them apply a burning firebrand, which they affirm never fails of giving relief.

No horſes are employed in Weſt Finmark, the labour every where elſe performed by thoſe uſeful animals, being

ing there done by men. In this reſpect the mountain Laplanders are better accommodated, as they uſe their rein-deer for that purpoſe. Since agriculture is not attended to, except on ſome few ſpots near the river Alten, the Laplanders conſume by fire all the dung collected from their cows, ſheep, and goats.

Thoſe who by traffick have acquired wealth, have a cuſtom of burying their money in the earth; and this they do ſo ſecretly and effectually, that their heirs or ſucceſſors rarely find it. That they ſhould preſerve it thus whilſt they live, is not ſurpriſing, becauſe they have no iron cheſts, or other ſecurity againſt thieves; but that they ſhould conceal it from their poſterity is a matter, our miſſionary confeſſes, he is not able to account for. He heard of a rich man, who, on having the queſtion put to him on his death-bed, why he had ſo carefully concealed his money from his family? replied, that he ſhould have occaſion for it in the country whither he was going.

In ſome parts of Finmark the Laplanders make uſe of the hot bath, ſprinkling their heads at the ſame time with the hot water, through the medium of a bunch of rods.

OF LAPLAND COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGES.

FROM THE SAME.

IT rarely happens that the natives of Norway intermarry with the Laplanders. The miſſionary Leems obſerves, that he never knew an inſtance of the kind, during his long acquaintance with Lapland.

When a Laplander has an inclination to marry a young female of his nation, he communicates his wiſh to his own family, who then repair in a body to the dwelling of the parents of the girl, taking with them a quantity of brandy to drink upon the occaſion, and a ſlight preſent for the young woman; for inſtance, a girdle ornamented with ſilver, a ring, or ſomething of the like kind. When they come to the door of the hut in which ſhe lives, the principal ſpokeſman enters firſt, followed by the reſt of the kindred, the ſuitor waiting without until he ſhall be invited to enter. As ſoon as they are come in, the orator fills out a bumper of brandy, which he offers to the girl's father, who, if he accepts of it, ſhews thereby that he approves of the match about to be moved for. The brandy is handed round, not only to the girl's father and mother, and her friends aſſembled together, but likewiſe to the intended bride: and in the courſe of this compotation leave is obtained for the young man to forward his ſuit in his own perſon. The orator then in a ſet ſpeech makes a beginning; and in this ſtage of the courtſhip the lover is himſelf introduced, but takes his ſeat at a diſtance from the reſt, placing himſelf near the door. The parents of the girl at length ſignifying their full conſent to the match, the ſuitor offers the maiden the preſent he has brought with him, and at the ſame time promiſes wedding cloaths to her father and mother. Matters being thus happily ſettled, the company depart. The ceremonial, as it is here put down, is commonly obſerved, in the whole, or in part, upon theſe occaſions; indeed, it rarely happens that any of it is omitted. Should it be the caſe that the parents, after having thus given their conſent, depart from their word; it is an eſtabliſhed law amongſt the Laplanders, that all the expences incurred muſt be made good, even to the brandy drunk at the firſt viſit.

As ſoon as the parties are betrothed, the young man is allowed to viſit the intended bride; and on his way to enjoy this happineſs, he ſometimes recreates his mind with ſinging ſongs of his own compoſition in her praiſe. Love never fails to make poets; the Laplander's poetry, indeed, furniſhes no ſpecimens of elegant effuſions; he paints his love in the thoughts which firſt preſent themſelves, and cares not much about ſelection: the words he uſes relate to his paſſion, and that is ſufficient for his purpoſe. Nor can it in truth be ſaid to be always the caſe, that

that he ſings upon theſe occaſions; but whenever he is in the preſence of his beloved, though he ſhould forbear to ſing, he does not fail to offer to her whatever he thinks will be moſt acceptable, whether brandy, tobacco, or any thing elſe. On the day of the nuptials the bride appears dreſſed in her gala habit; with this difference, that whereas her head is commonly cloſe covered at other times, upon this occaſion her hair is left to flow looſe upon her ſhoulders; and ſhe wears a bandeau of different coloured ſtuffs, and ſometimes a fillet. The marriage ceremony over, the nuptials are celebrated in a frugal manner, and without ſhow. Such of the gueſts as are invited, and are of ſufficient ability to do it, make the bride a preſent of money, rein-deer, or ſomething towards a ſtock.

In ſome parts of Lapland it is the cuſtom, a few days after the marriage, for the relations and friends of the newly married couple, to meet and partake of an entertainment, which is but an homely one, as it conſiſts of meſſes of ſoup, or broth, with a little roaſt mutton, and ſome metheglin; which being all conſumed, the gueſts afterwards take their departure. Muſic and dancing are entirely unknown among the Laplanders, on theſe or any other feſtivities; nor are they even acquainted with the uſe of any one muſical inſtrument; and ſeem to be totally incapable of learning to ſing in tune.

The bridegroom generally remains with the parents of his bride during the ſpace of one year after marriage, and at the expiration of that period he takes his departure, with a view of ſettling himſelf in the world; for this purpoſe he receives from them what by their circumſtances they are enabled to give him towards an eſtabliſhment, ſuch as a few ſheep, a kettle, with ſome other articles, which, though but of little intrinſic value, are yet eſſentially neceſſary in the domeſtic economy of the Laplander.

LAPLAND SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

FROM THE SAME.

THE Laplanders do not obſerve Chriſtmas as a feſtival; nor have they any ſimilar days that they particularly diſtinguiſh. They know nothing, or very little, of playing at cards. They exerciſe themſelves in throwing at a mark with a javelin: the prizes in theſe games, for thoſe who come neareſt the mark, are ſometimes pieces of money, at other times tobacco, or ſuch like articles. Beſides this diverſion, they have another with a leathern ball ſtuffed hard, which is ſtruck in the air, and caught before it falls to the ground.

A certain amuſement called *gaaſe ſpile*, or the game of fox and geeſe, is in great requeſt with them. This is played by two parties, on a board marked with ſquare diviſions for the purpoſe; one of the parties managing thirteen pegs, called geeſe, about this labyrinth; and, as may be imagined, in the dexterity of purſuit and eſcape conſiſts the ſkill of the players.

Leaping over a ſtick held in a horizontal poſition by two Laplanders, is another diverſion with which they paſs their time. Sometimes two Laplanders, having each of them a ſtick in his hands, from the end of one a rope being extended to the other, will ſtrive to diſengage the ſtick from each other's graſp; and, in this, perhaps, they are aſſiſted on each ſide by an equal number of the by-ſtanders: this occaſions a ſmart ſtruggle, till at length the rope breaks, or the weakeſt party gives way, which at once decides the conteſt; when the wager, for there generally is one depending on the event, is determined, the prize is aſſigned to the victor. Another exerciſe conſiſts in two of them faſtening their hands in each other's belt, ſtriving to raiſe one another from the ground, and thus to give each other a fall. They are beſides expert wreſtlers; and theſe kind of exerciſes are found neceſſary to keep their bodies warm, as well as to fill up their intervals of leiſure, when they are upon a journey, during the ſtoppages requiſite to be made to give their rein-

rein-deer an opportunity of baiting; for which purpoſe, as has already been obſerved, thoſe animals muſt dig up the ſnow in queſt of moſs, as it is not poſſible to carry forage with them in their ſledges.

They are in general excellent markſmen; and ſome of them have been able to hit a ſmall object with a bullet fired from their pieces, at a conſiderable diſtance; and that for a number of times repeatedly, without a ſingle failure.

OF THE DISEASES TO WHICH THE LAPLANDERS ARE SUBJECT, AND THE REMEDIES THEY USE.

FROM THE SAME.

THE ſmall-pox has at times proved very fatal in Lapland, but has not made its appearance there for many years. In general, the Laplanders enjoy the beſt poſſible ſtate of health, and excepting the head-ach, and a few ſlight diſorders, may be ſaid to be free from diſeaſes. Inward complaints they pretend to cure by ſwallowing the blood of the ſeal and rein-deer as warm as poſſible. The tooth-ach they likewiſe relieve by drinking the ſeal's blood: this is but a late remedy, for formerly they knew no other application than a ſplinter from a tree ſtruck with lightning, with which the diſeaſed tooth was to be touched. It is remarkable that the teeth of the Laplanders are often corroded by worms, and that in a manner unknown to the inhabitants of other climates.

Their method of cure for a diſeaſe of the eyes, called the *pin and web*, which is an imperfect ſtage of a cataract, is ſingular and curious, and hence is recommended by the miſſionary to the Daniſh faculty of phyſicians: it is effected by the introduction of the *pediculus humanus* (common louſe) within the eyelids, which, by its irritation upon the ball of the eye, they believe ſufficient to rub off the membrane, and remove the cauſe of the complaint.

Chilblains may be ſuppoſed no unfrequent diſorder with the younger part of the Laplanders; and this, as well as ſpaſms and contractions of the limbs, from the ſeverity of the cold, is relieved by an ointment which they extract from the cheeſe made of rein-deer's milk. They heal and ſoften freſh wounds with the unprepared gum which exudes from the fir-tree. Before they reduce a diſlocated or fractured bone, which they do with bandages (amputation of limbs being a practice of which they abhore even the idea), they ſwallow, in a drink, a piece of ſilver, or even braſs, beaten into a powder; and they believe this potion to be of great efficacy in forwarding the cure.

We have already mentioned the actual cautery made uſe of by the Laplanders for pains in the hands and feet. This will bring to the recollection of our medical readers the moxa, which has formerly been tried as a remedy in fits of the gout. The moxa is a dry vegetable ſubſtance, brought from China and Japan, not unlike the common plant mugwort: it is applied to the ſkin and there ſet on fire. What is uſed by the Laplanders for this purpoſe is the *boletus fomentarius*, Lin. Similar applications were in uſe during the age of Hippocrates, and even employed by the prince of phyſicians himſelf.

The ſinew of the fore legs of the rein-deer is applied as a remedy for ſprained ancles, or other ſtrains of the legs, by binding it round the part aggrieved: but a particular reſtriction is to be obſerved in this method of cure, namely, that the buck's ſinews only are to be applied to the legs of the female Laplander, and thoſe of the doe to the male.

Their funerals are conducted with little ceremony. The body, ſlightly wrapped up in a coarſe cloth, is borne to the grave, attended by a ſmall convoy of the family and friends of the deceaſed; for whoſe entertainment a ſlight repaſt is prepared, which affords nothing beyond the common fare, except a ſmall portion of metheglin, which is handed about to the company. It was an ancient cuſtom with the Laplanders to bury thoſe who excelled in ſhooting with the bow, or with fire-

arms, in the ground conſecrated to the rites performed in honour of their deities. The ſepulchre is no other than an old ſledge, which is turned bottom upwards over the ſpot where the body lies buried. It was likewiſe uſual formerly to raiſe a heap of ſtones over the dead body; but that practice is now laid aſide, and the ſledge is at preſent the only monument. Another circumſtance prevailed among the Laplanders before their entire converſion to Chriſtianity, namely, that they placed an axe with a tinder-box by the ſide of the corpſe, if that of a man; and if a woman's, her ſciſſars and needle; ſuppoſing theſe implements to be of uſe to them in the other world. They likewiſe put up a quantity of proviſions with the dead body, and immediately after the burial of one of the family, they removed their habitation to another ſpot. For the firſt three years after the deceaſe of a friend or relation, they were accuſtomed, from time to time, to dig holes by the ſide of the grave, therein to depoſit either a ſmall quantity of tobacco, or ſomething that the deceaſed was fondeſt of when living. They ſuppoſed the felicity of a future ſtate to conſiſt in feaſting, ſmoking tobacco, drinking brandy, and ſimilar amuſements; and they believed that theſe enjoyments were to be participated in the other world in a higher degree of perfection than they were experienced in this. Such was their idea of the bliſs to be found in the life to come, in which they believed their rein-deer, as well as the reſt of the brute creation, were to be equal partakers.

It is a rule with the Laplanders, on the birth of a child, to aſſign a female rein-deer, with all her future offſpring, as a proviſion when the boy or girl ſhall be grown up, which he or ſhe becomes entitled to, however the eſtate may be diſpoſed of at the deceaſe of the parents. By this proviſion, the child ſometimes becomes the owner of a conſiderable herd.

SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE REV. DR. THOMAS HARDY.

Given at the concluſion of a Sermon, preached by the late Rev. Dr Gloag, in the new North Church, Edinburgh, on the 24th November 1798, from Pſalm xxxix. 12. "O Lord, I am a ſtranger with thee, and a ſojourner, as all my fathers were."

IT hath pleaſed God, my dear friends, to give you and me a ſtriking and melancholy proof of the doctrine in the text, by the death of your late worthy Paſtor, and my reverend Colleague, Dr Thomas Hardy. At a very early period of life he was bereaved of his Father, and left to the care of his widowed Mother: whoſe aged heart now bleeds afreſh, from the recent wound it hath received, by the death of her only, her affectionate, her dutiful, and moſt accompliſhed Son. As ſhe reared him up, however, under the direction of a kind Providence, to youth and manhood, ſhe had the heartfelt pleaſure of obſerving, that the great talents and abilities, the amiable graces and diſpoſitions, with which God had amply enriched him, were beginning then, like the flowers of Spring, gradually to unfold and diſcloſe themſelves. When he entered on public life, and engaged in the work and duties of a Miniſter of the Goſpel of Christ, it ſoon appeared, that the high expectations that had been formed of him, were juſt and well-founded. His perception was quick; his judgment clear and ſolid; his memory correct; his taſte pure and elegant; and his elocution manly and fluent. Intimately connected with theſe great qualities, were the diſpoſitions and virtues of his heart. He was a man of ſtrict honour, probity, and truth; an agreeable companion; a good neighbour; a firm and ſteady friend. Neither frivolous and inſipid on the one hand, nor ſour and bigotted on the other, his temper was calm, regular and equal; and his manners, of courſe were eaſy, affable and obliging. He was an affectionate Huſband;

band; a kind and tender-hearted Father; and an indulgent Master.

In the public exercise of his sacred function, he displayed, to the glory of God, the honour and credit of our divine Religion, and the instruction and benefit of all who heard him, the Truth and importance of the Gospel of JESUS; and the direct and powerful tendency it hath, to promote the true happiness of man, both as an individual, and as a member of society; as a stranger on earth, and as a candidate for heaven. Of this subject he had a thorough knowledge; and treated it, in the course of his lectures, delivered in this church, in an able, masterly, and persuasive manner; as many of you, my friends, I dare say, do still recollect with pleasure and delight. As a Teacher, also, in the celebrated University of this City, he shone, while it pleased God to give him health, with peculiar and distinguished lustre. The plan, or method, of his lectures there, was distinct, clear, and luminous: his illustrations were full of useful erudition, instruction, and entertainment; his style was energetic, pure, and elegant; and his manner of delivery was manly, graceful, and pleasant.—As to my own personal connexion with him, it may be proper just to observe, that, for the space of almost twelve years, he was united with me in the pastoral care of this Congregation: and, though we sometimes differed in opinion and sentiment on certain subjects, yet that difference of opinion never made the least breach on our affection and regard to each other; or occasioned the smallest interruption to our social intercourse, and mutual friendship.

It remains, now, only to add, that in the case of the late respectable and amiable Dr Hardy, we have a beautiful proof of the immortality of the soul; and of its being neither impaired, nor weakened, by the afflictions of the body. His mind—his better part, remained strong and vigorous; while his body was declining apace, and reduced almost to a shadow. Though he knew, and felt, that he was soon to die; and that his tedious and lingering illness, which he sustained with exemplary patience, must in a short time come to a period: yet he beheld the slow, and solemn approach of Death, with dignified composure, and took his final leave of this world, with a devout and christian submission to the will of God. "Mark the perfect man, my brethren, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." Let all of us learn, from hence, so to number our days, as to apply our hearts to Divine wisdom; and, while we sojourn on earth, to have our conversation in heaven; from whence we expect the return of our great Redeemer, "to change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." Happy, happy happy are all they who are enabled by grace to say with an holy Apostle, "To me to live is Christ; and to die, is gain."

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE INOCULATION OF COW POX.

By JAMES BRYCE,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c.

Chap. III. Sect. 3.—*Of the Virus to be used for Inoculation.*

A PROPER attention to the state of the virus to be inserted, is a circumstance of much importance in conducting the inoculation for cowpox. If matter for inoculation be taken at an improper period of the ailment, or be not properly preserved after it is taken, it may be so far changed in its nature, as to be utterly unfit to produce cow pox in the person to whom it is applied.

With regard to the proper period of the cowpox affection for obtaining virus for inoculation, it is to be obſerved, that, during the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days, it appears to be in the ſtate of greateſt activity. This obſervation, however, it muſt be remembered, is only applicable to thoſe caſes which run through a perfectly regular courſe; for as we frequently find that, from various cauſes, the progreſs of the veſicle is accelerated or retarded, ſo in theſe the proper period for obtaining the virus in the moſt active ſtate, will be different from that now mentioned. This point, therefore, muſt be determined, in a great meaſure, by a careful examination of the ſtate of the veſicle at the time.

During the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days from inoculation, when the affection has proceeded regularly, the veſicle appears of very conſiderable magnitude, elevated above the ſurrounding parts, and having a flat or rather concave ſurface, with a ſmall cruſt in the centre. The margin is turgid and pale, giving a very ſingular appearance, as if a round body, like a worm, were coiled up immediately under the cuticle, and as yet the areola is incomplete. If a puncture be made into the veſicle, in the manner hereafter to be mentioned, while in this ſtage of its progreſs, a perfectly tranſparent fluid exudes. This is the proper virus, and in a ſtate of the greateſt activity. About the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth day from inoculation, the areola is fully formed; and this is ſaid to be a mark that the virus begins to be leſs active, and therefore improper to be uſed. It is alſo ſaid, that virus taken after this period, frequently fails of producing the anti-variolous proceſs in the conſtitution, even although the local affection appears to run a regular courſe.

I have inoculated, and produced the proper affection, with virus taken from a veſicle the fourth day from inoculation; but the quantity of virus to be had at this period is ſo ſmall, and the riſk of diſturbing the regular progreſs of the veſicle from which it is taken, is ſo great, that, in my opinion, it ought never to be done, eſpecially as, by waiting until the veſicle is in the ſtate deſcribed above, abundance of virus may, almoſt always, be obtained, and much freedom may then be uſed, without fear of impeding the regular progreſs of the affection.

Again, I have inoculated with virus which was taken at the end of the eleventh day from inoculation, and after the areola had been completely formed, and with it have produced the affection regular in all its ſtages: But I have obſerved, that the virus, when taken at this ſtage of the affection, was leſs certain of taking effect, and that it frequently happened, that although the appearances were favourable for the firſt three or four days, yet that they would then gradually die away, and no veſicle be produced: At other times, virus of this deſcription has produced a puſtule of conſiderable ſize, and one having a conſiderable degree of redneſs around the baſe, but which was, nevertheleſs, eaſily diſtinguiſhed from cowpox. This puſtule has an *elevated* centre, which gives it more or leſs the appearance of a common phlegmon; there is little or no hardneſs around its baſe, and the contained fluid quickly runs into ſuppuration, ſo as by the ſixth day to contain well formed pus. After this, it quickly dries into an opaque cruſt, very different from that deſcribed as the common termination of the cowpox veſicle.

In ſmallpox, immediately on opening the puſtule, even by a ſmall puncture, the whole of the contained fluid flows forth, and is eaſily obtained; It is not ſo in the cowpox, from the veſicle of which the beſt way of obtaining virus is the following:

At the proper period in the progreſs of the affection, as deſcribed above, make three or four punctures with the point of a lancet, between the central cruſt and the margin of the veſicle, ſo as merely to penetrate through the cuticle; then wait for the ſpace of a minute, during which, a limpid fluid will be obſerved to exude from each of the punctures, and to form a ſmall drop. This is the proper virus for inoculation, and is to be carefully collected and preſerved. By waiting a little longer, more virus will be obtained; and by going on in this manner, and gently preſſing the veſicle occaſionally with the ſide of the lancet, one puſtule will be found to yield a very conſiderable quantity. But I have generally obſerved, that when an unuſually great

quantity

quantity of matter flows from one veſicle, it is proportionally leſs active than when the quantity diſcharged is ſmall.

After a ſufficient quantity of virus has been obtained, I always deſire the ſurrounding parts to be lightly waſhed with cold water, in order to clear away any matter which may have been left on them; and a ſoft cloth dipped in the ſame to be applied to the veſicle to check the farther effuſion of the virus.

If the diſcharge of fluid continues notwithſtanding this application, a ſingle drop of Goulard's extract of the diluted vitriolic acid, or of ſome other aſtringent remedy, muſt be applied in order to reſtrain it, as there is a danger of the whole contents of the veſicle being diſcharged as faſt as ſecreted, and thus the abſorption and farther regular progreſs of the affection being completely prevented, or of the affection, from this circumſtance, degenerating into a troubleſome ſore.

If the virus thus obtained, is to be uſed for inoculation in the ſpace of twelve hours, it may preſerve ſufficient activity, although kept upon a common lancet, eſpecially if the fluid is completely dried, by expoſure to the air, before the lancet is put up. If, however, the virus is to be kept beyond that ſpace of time, before uſing it, I would recommend ſome other mode of preſerving it, becauſe it is wonderful how very ſoon a common lancet, loaded with cowpox virus, becomes ruſty, and the virus of courſe decompoſed; in which ſtate, if the operation be performed, it will certainly prove unſucceſsful, and bring diſappointment to all concerned. This caution is the more neceſſary, as although the inoculation, when performed with matter thus decompoſed, will certainly fail of producing the deſired effect; yet a conſiderable degree of inflammation will be occaſioned by the ruſty lancet, and acrid matter, which may cauſe a doubt for ſome days concerning the nature of the affection produced, or if the inoculated part inflames and advances to a ſtate of ſuppuration, as frequently happens, it may be miſtaken by thoſe who are little accuſtomed to obſerve the regular progreſs of cowpox, for a properly formed veſicle.

Various are the modes which have been adopted, for preſerving the virus of cowpox in an active ſtate. In the eſſential points, however, all theſe modes are the ſame, viz. firſt in ſo preparing the fluid, that it ſhall undergo the leaſt poſſible change by fermentation, and then in ſecuring it as much as poſſible from the action of the external air. The firſt of theſe points is effected by carefully drying the fluid, by expoſure to a gentle heat as ſoon as may be, after it is taken from the veſicle. The ſecond, by various contrivances, according to the ſubſtance upon which the virus is lodged.

The modes which I have found moſt convenient and ſucceſsful for preſerving the cowpox virus in a ſtate of activity are the following:

The virus, when taken from the veſicle, is to be put upon a ſmall piece of plain glaſs, and, by expoſure to an atmoſphere of a moderately warm temperature, allowed to become quite dry; another piece of glaſs of the ſame ſize is then to be put over this, and the whole is then to be wrapped up firmly in a piece of tin-foil, of gold-beater's leaf, or of bladder damped with water, ſo as to exclude the air as completely as poſſible. This forms a neat thin package, which may be conveniently ſent in a letter to any diſtance, and in this way the virus may be preſerved for ſome months in a very active ſtate.

Another mode, and that which I have generally followed, is to have a ſmall phial made for the purpoſe, having a long ſtopper which reaches nearly to the bottom. This ſtopper is ground at the upper part, ſo as to fit the mouth of the phial as exactly as poſſible; and that part of it which is within the phial is formed into ſquare ſurfaces which are numbered. Upon theſe ſquares the virus is lodged; and, when dry, is, with the ſtopper, put into the phial, where it is very completely ſecured from the action of the external air. In this way I have hitherto found the virus keep ſo well, that I think my ſucceſs in inoculating, is more certain when done with virus, which has been preſerved in this manner, even for a week, than when done with it, as taken immediately from the veſicle.

Some have thought it adviſeable to fill the phial, in which the virus is to be

be put, with a particular kind of air, *hydrogen gas*, in order to prevent any fermentation, and conſequent decompoſition of that fluid; but if care be taken to allow the matter to become perfectly dry, before the ſtopper is thruſt into the phial, there will be very little riſk of any ſuch proceſs taking place, at leaſt for a very conſiderable time.

The virus may alſo be preſerved upon a quill, or upon a piece of cotton thread, both of which are, when dry, to be carefully ſecluded from the air in any manner, which may appear moſt convenient and effectual.

There is yet another way which I have lately diſcovered, by which the virus of cowpox may be obtained and preſerved in an active ſtate, and fit for inoculation, which, at the ſame time that it is more convenient, promiſes alſo, from the trials which I have made, to be fully as ſucceſsful as any of thoſe which have been mentioned. It is by preſerving the cruſts which are formed from the inoculated veſicles of cowpox, diſſolving a portion of theſe in water, and uſing this ſolution for inoculation in the manner afterwards to be mentioned.

At firſt it appeared to me, that this mode of giving the cowpox might be liable to the ſame objections, as are made to performing inoculation with virus taken from the veſicle at an advanced period of the affection. An attentive obſervation, however, of all the circumſtances which take place in the topical affection during the latter ſtages of cowpox, and of the converſion of the inoculated veſicles into the ſemitranſparent cruſts, has ſerved to convince me, that my fears on this point were groundleſs.

It has been obſerved by authors, that, the fluid contained in the veſicle, in the advanced ſtages of cowpox, has undergone a certain change, whereby it is rendered unfit for propagating the affection, ſo as to give ſecurity from the ſmallpox; and this change is ſaid to be marked by the puriform appearance which the fluid then aſſumes. The proper explanation of this appears to me to be as follows.

Very ſoon after the cowpox veſicle has attained its greateſt magnitude, which is about the tenth day, the limpid fluid is entirely converted into the ſemitranſparent hard cruſt; but the parts underneath this being ſtill very tender, as ſoon as the peculiar inflammation from cowpox is gone, inflammation is frequently renewed in a different way, viz. by the irritation of the cruſt; and this ſoon terminates in the production of well formed pus. This circumſtance I have frequently obſerved, and was at firſt not a little ſurpriſed to find a new areola formed very ſoon after the proper one had diſappeared. On examination, however, I found that the inflammation in theſe caſes was merely ſuperficial, and that, on preſſing the cruſt, pure pus was evacuated from underneath. I have alſo frequently obſerved a complete ring of pus around the properly formed cruſt about the twelfth day, which appeared to have been produced in the manner above mentioned, while the cruſt itſelf retained its peculiar character unaltered. From the above explanation of the formation of purulent matter in the latter ſtages of the affection of cowpox, the cauſe of the frequent failure to produce that affection with matter taken at theſe periods is obvious; for although ſome inflammation may be produced thereby for a few days, yet this cannot be expected to give ſecurity from ſmallpox.

With regard to the formation of the cruſts; attention to the progreſs of the affection will ſhow, that a ſmall veſicle is formed about the fourth day, and that on the fifth or ſixth day, a cruſt is formed in the centre of the veſicle, which can be nothing elſe than the limpid fluid concreted. By degrees, the ſize of the veſicle increaſes, more cells are formed, and more fluid effuſed into them; and in proportion as this takes place at the margin of the veſicle, the ſize of the central cruſt is alſo increaſed. The central cruſt, therefore, is not formed from a fluid which has been in a ſtagnant ſtate during the whole courſe of the affection, and which might be ſuppoſed on this account to have undergone ſome change, or to have been converted into the ſtate of purulent matter unfit for propagating the affection; but, on the contrary, is formed from the moſt active virus ſecreted from the fourth day, until the time of the veſicle having attained its greateſt ſize; for this

virus

virus is every hour hardening into theſe cruſts, in which ſtate it ſeems incapable of further change, at leaſt for a very conſiderable time.

Theſe obſervations concerning the frequent termination of the topical affection of cowpox, and the converſion of the veſicles into cruſts, while they account for the frequent failure in communicating the affection by inoculation with the fluid found after the affection is on the decline, and for the purulent appearance of this fluid at that time, alſo confirm an opinion, that the cruſt is the real extractive matter, if it may be ſo called, of the moſt pure and active virus, ſecreted into the cells of the veſicle. If this explanation be admitted, it will readily be granted, that, by diſſolving theſe cruſts in water, thus reſtoring what they had loſt by exſiccation, and uſing this ſolution for inoculation, we obtain a virus in a pure and active ſtate, and well ſuited for the propagation of the affection whereby itſelf was produced. That this is ſo in fact, I am enabled to ſtate from the ſucceſs of a great number of trials which I have made with virus of this deſcription; and I can ſafely declare, that by inoculation performed with ſuch virus, I have produced the affection with as great certainty, and regularity in every reſpect, as with virus newly taken and uſed in the common way.

The very firſt cruſt which I uſed in this way for inoculation had been kept for a whole month, no otherwiſe excluded from the action of the air than by being looſely wrapped in a ſmall piece of paper; yet four inoculations performed with it, on four different perſons, took effect, and advanced as regularly as four other inoculations performed at the ſame time, and on the ſame perſons, with recent virus.

I have ſince inoculated a great many perſons with virus obtained from many different cruſts, ſome of which had been kept for two months, and my ſucceſs in producing the regular affection, has been as great, as by uſing virus which was obtained fluid from the veſicle.

I muſt here obſerve, that it was not the appearance alone, of the affection produced by the virus obtained from the cruſts, that was truſted as a ſufficient mark of the anti-variolous proceſs in the conſtitution: Many of the perſons thus inoculated were afterwards inoculated with the virus of ſmallpox, and were found completely unſuſceptible of that diſeaſe.

Some caution, however, is neceſſary in chooſing cruſts for inoculation, in order to inſure ſucceſs equal to what I have experienced from the uſe of them. In the *firſt* place, it is abſolutely neceſſary to aſcertain that the topical affection, whereby they were produced, had been regular; and, *ſecondly*, that the cruſt to be uſed is really that formed from the veſicle; this is the more neceſſary to be attended to, as we frequently find that the proper cruſt, from being ſurrounded with purulent matter, or other cauſes, falls off at an unuſually early period, and it then happens that another is quickly formed, but with qualities very different from thoſe poſſeſſed by that which preceded it: without attending to this circumſtance, one of theſe might readily be miſtaken for the other, and much diſappointment be thus produced, more eſpecially as the ſecond cruſt will alſo be found tranſparent from being formed of a ſerous fluid. It is thoſe cruſts only which can be aſcertained to have been formed from the veſicle, after it has run through a regular courſe, and which, when ſeparated from the part, are found, on examining them between the eye and a ſtrong light, to be nearly tranſparent, which I would recommend ever to be uſed for inoculation. The beſt mode of preſerving theſe cruſts appears to me to be by putting them into a ſmall phial with a well ground glaſs ſtopper, as ſoon as they fall off, and thus ſecluding them as much as poſſible from the action of the air: The particular manner of uſing them is much the ſame with that of uſing virus which has been dried upon glaſs, &c. and will be afterwards mentioned.

Should this mode of collecting and preſerving the virus of cowpox be found equally ſucceſsful for inoculation in the hands of others as it has proved in mine, another important fact will be added to the practice of cowpox inoculation: As it will afford, in the firſt place, an eaſy way of obtaining virus in thoſe caſes where attendance cannot be given to take it at the periods recommended as the moſt proper,

proper, and from which circumſtance the inoculation for cowpox has in many inſtances been ſuſpended, and the ſmallpox allowed again to commit its depredations. It will in the ſecond place, afford an ample ſource of virus, as one cruſt will afford enough of it to inoculate many perſons; and, in the third place, it appears to me that the virus, in the form of cruſt, will be better fitted for keeping in an active ſtate than in any other way which has been recommended; and certainly it may, in this way, be very eaſily tranſported to any diſtance.

Sect. 4.—*Of the different modes of inſerting the virus.*

FOR performing the cowpox inoculation, the virus may be uſed either in a fluid ſtate, as it is immediately taken from the veſicle, or after it has been preſerved for ſometime in any of the ways above mentioned.

In the former caſe, it has been recommended, on taking the virus from the veſicle, immediately to inſert it in as fluid a ſtate as poſſible, by ſcratching the ſkin with the point of the lancet until this becomes tinged with blood; and it is enjoined, that the lancet be held nearly in a perpendicular direction, in order that the virus may, by its own gravity, fall more directly into the wound.

This mode of performing the inoculation, I have, however, found very frequently to fail; and, on conſidering the ſubject, I am inclined to attribute this failure to the following cauſes. When the matter is very fluid, as it always ought to be when iſſuing immediately from the veſicle, ſuch a degree of repulſion takes place between this and the poliſhed ſurface of the lancet, that the ſmalleſt touch, even that of gently ſcratching the ſkin, is ſufficient to make it ſtart from the point of the inſtrument, which is then left quite clean. Again, I have obſerved, that when the virus is applied in the manner above directed, or to the ſurface of the ſkin where the cuticle has been juſt abraded, that inſtant in which it touches the wound, a great diſcharge of blood immediately takes place, much greater, indeed, than from the application of any other thing, under ſimilar circumſtances, with which I am acquainted. From this extraordinary effuſion of blood, I apprehend that the virus is often either completely waſhed away, or what remains is included in the coagulum or cruſt which is formed upon the part, without ever touching the ſkin, ſo that no effect can in conſequence be produced.

After trying this method as recommended by Dr Woodville, and finding it very often fail in producing the deſired effect, I uſed an inſtrument formed like a blunt lancet, with a few fine teeth upon the ſhoulder: With theſe the cuticle was merely abraded, and the virus applied; but it was curious to obſerve, on the application of the virus, how inſtantaneouſly a moſt profuſe hemorrhage, in proportion to the wound, always took place. However gently this inſtrument was uſed, I found my operations equally unſucceſsful, and it is apprehended from the ſame cauſes, as before.

The above cauſes of the frequent failure in procuring the inſertion of the cowpox matter having occurred to me, the following plan for conducting that operation was adopted, which, I am confident, has been attended with more ſucceſs than any other of which I have made trial.

When the perſon to be inoculated is in the ſame room, or even in the neighbourhood of the one from whom the virus is taken, I uſe a common lancet.

I take the virus from the veſicle in the manner mentioned, and with the point of a pin, or of another lancet, take care that it is kept completely to the point of the inſtrument, until ſuch time as it becomes glutinous, or of ſuch a conſiſtence as not eaſily to be wiped off. Thus armed, I introduce the lancet at the place determined on for inoculation, about the eight part of an inch, merely under the cuticle, and retain it there for a few ſeconds; when the lancet is withdrawn, I wipe it, as it were, by preſſing upon the parts underneath, whereby the viſcid virus is ſeparated from the ſide of the inſtrument, and very certainly lodged in the wound.

In ſeveral inſtances where a ſmall piece of adheſive plaſter was applied over the part inoculated, and allowed to remain for two days, a degree of ulceration was uniformly produced, and the

the virus ſeemed to be entirely thrown out of the wound, as no veſicle was afterwards formed. In conſequence of this, I now never make any application to the part after the operation, but recommend it to be freely expoſed to the air until the hæmorrhage ſtops, and then I allow the part to be covered, or remain expoſed, as it had been before.

In children, whoſe ſkin is of a delicate texture, I have frequently obſerved a very conſiderable degree of redneſs extending in a circle around the punctured part, in the ſpace of two or three minutes after the inoculation had been performed. This appearance exactly reſembles the inflamed ſpot formed around the part which has been ſtung by a bee, and, according to my obſervations, indicates certain ſucceſs from the operation.

When about to inoculate with virus which has been preſerved for ſome time, whether in the uſual way or in the form of cruſts as above mentioned, it is neceſſary to reduce it again to a ſemifluid or viſcid ſtate. For this purpoſe, the ſmalleſt drop of water is to be put upon the dried matter, and carefully incorporated with it until the whole becomes one uniform maſs. It may be neceſſary to add here, that when the cruſts are to be uſed for inoculation, a ſmall bit only, ſuch as may be reckoned ſufficient to ſupply matter for the number to be inoculated, ſhould be diſſolved at a time, and the remainder ſtill preſerved in the dry ſtate. Unleſs this is attended to, ſome change may be produced by the frequent ſolution and exſiccation performed before the whole cruſt be expended, which will diminiſh the efficacy of the virus. The portion of cruſt to be uſed will be found moſt eaſily reduced into a proper ſtate for inoculation, by allowing it to remain upon a ſmall piece of glaſs, for a few minutes covered with a ſingle drop of water; when it is ſomewhat ſoftened by this means, it is then to be bruiſed and reduced into an uniform maſs with any convenient inſtrument, as the flat ſide of a knife or ſhoulder of a lancet. It will be obſerved, that the maſs, which is thus formed, aſſumes a white appearance, as if mixed with pus. This appearance, however, I apprehend is rather to be attributed to the preſence of that portion of cellular membrane which formed the cells of the veſicle, than to any real admixture of purulent matter. A little of the matter thus prepared is to be put upon the point of the lancet, and kept there until it becomes again ſo viſcid as not eaſily to be rubbed off; the operation is then to be conducted in the ſame manner as when uſing virus taken immediately from the veſicle.

When the virus is preſerved upon a piece of thread, as is frequently done, a ſlight inciſion is made in the part fixed on for the inoculation, and a ſmall piece of the thread is put directly into it, and ſecured there by means of a ſlip of adheſive plaſter. This is a mode of inoculating for cowpox, which I conceive to be very uncertain, on account, as has already been obſerved, of the great propenſity in the part to ulcerate, eſpecially when covered with adheſive plaſter.

In performing cowpox inoculation, I ſeldom make more than one puncture, preferring rather to repeat the operation in the courſe of a few days than to double the ſeverity of the ailment. In caſes, however, where the acceſſion of ſmallpox may be dreaded, from expoſure to the contagion of that diſeaſe, two punctures, in order to give a greater probability of the inoculation taking place, may perhaps be made with advantage, but it ought always to be a rule to make them at ſuch a diſtance from each other as that the areola of each, when fully formed, may be quite diſtinct or ſeparate.

After the virus has been inſerted, I have known it lie in the part for fourteen days without giving any appearance of having taken effect; and yet, after this period, the affection has advanced regularly through all its ſtages, without any new inoculation having been performed: Such caſes, however, are always to be conſidered as uncommon, and their progreſs muſt be very narrowly watched.

Sect. 5.—*Of the regular progreſs of the Local and Conſtitutional Affections of Cowpox.*

ANOTHER circumſtance of much importance to be attended to in conducting the inoculation of cowpox, that ſociety may reap all the advantages which can reſult from that operation,

tion, is to aſcertain that the whole affection proceeds through a regular courſe. This regards, *1ſt*, the local affection, or ſtate of the part where the inoculation has been performed; and, *2dly*, the general or conſtitutional affection.

1ſt, Of the Local Affection.—The whole of the phenomena attending the regular progreſs of cowpox, as they appear at the part where the inoculation is performed, have already been deſcribed; I ſhall here, therefore, only recapitulate the appearances which may be obſerved at four ſtated periods in the progreſs of the affection when regular; appearances with which it is, in my opinion, abſolutely neceſſary that every perſon who undertakes to conduct this new inoculation ſhould be familiar, and ſhould poſitively aſcertain, by actual examination, before he can give a decided opinion concerning the regularity of the local affection.

The firſt of theſe periods is about the end of the third, or beginning of the fourth, day from the time at which the inoculation was performed, when a ſmall inflamed ſpot may be obſerved at the part where the virus was inſerted, which, on paſſing the finger over it, is found to be elevated and hard.

The next period is about the end of the ſeventh day. At this time, the veſicle is of conſiderable magnitude, of a circular or oblong figure, according to circumſtances, having a turgid well defined margin, and a conſiderable depreſſion in the centre, where a ſmall cruſt is formed, appearing to fix the central part to the parts underneath. The leſs redneſs and hardneſs around the baſe of the veſicle until after this period, the more truly is it characteriſtic of the regular cowpox affection.

The third period at which it is neceſſary to examine the progreſs of the cowpox affection, in order to form a judgment of its regularity, is about the end of the tenth day. At this time the veſicle has attained its greateſt magnitude, the central cruſt is much enlarged, and the margin of the veſicle appears very turgid, and divided into minute cells or veſicles, containing a watery or tranſparent fluid. The ſurrounding inflammation is now very conſiderable, and extends in a circle of from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter. Cloſe upon the veſicle, this inflammation is very deep coloured, approaching to livid, and the parts underneath feel very hard and tenſe. At this time alſo ſome hardneſs and ſwelling of the glands in the arm-pit is generally perceptible.

The fourth period for the examination of the cowpox affection is about the end of the thirteenth day; then the ſurrounding inflammation has entirely diſappeared, and the part where it was, has a dingy yellowiſh appearance. The hardneſs which was felt around the veſicle at the laſt examination is alſo entirely gone, and the whole of the veſicle, with its contents, is formed into a hard cruſt or ſcab.

This cruſt appears elevated entirely above the ſkin of the ſurrounding parts, is of a reddiſh colour, and being formed from a pellucid fluid, is nearly tranſparent.

2d, Of the General or Conſtitutional Affection.—Dr Jenner has declared, that it is only thoſe who have undergone the conſtitutional, as well as the local affection of cowpox, who are rendered unſuſceptible of ſmallpox by the new inoculation: It becomes, therefore, a circumſtance of the very firſt importance, in conducting the inoculation for cowpox, to be able to aſcertain the preſence of the conſtitutional affection. In many caſes this, by a little attention, is eaſily accompliſhed; for ſoon after the areola begins to be formed, that is about the eight day, the perſon becomes hot and feveriſh, and continues ſo for one or two days; and this feveriſh ſtate is more or leſs plainly marked according to circumſtances. In other caſes, however, and theſe, according to the accounts given by authors, by far the moſt numerous, no fever can be detected; and no other ſymptom, independent of the appearances of the local affection, which we ſhall afterwards find may be deceitful, has been mentioned, whereby we may judge concerning the preſence of the anti-variolous proceſs in the conſtitution. In children, who are the moſt frequent ſubjects of cowpox inoculation, this abſence of fever has been particularly noticed, it being remarked, that by far the greater number of them paſs through all the ſtages of cowpox, without any ſickneſs being obſerved.

If the local affection of cowpox has proceeded

proceeded regularly through all its different ſtages; and if each ſtage has been clearly and diſtinctly marked, we think ourſelves authoriſed, from the united teſtimony of many eminent in the medical profeſſion, to conclude, that the general affection, and, conſequently, the anti-variolous proceſs, has taken place in the conſtitution, even although no fever may have been detected. But in many inſtances theſe different ſtages are not regular, neither are they diſtinctly marked; and how far theſe irregularities may take place without fruſtrating the purpoſe of the inoculation, and what may be the exact degree of the ſize of the veſicle, or of the ſurrounding inflammation and hardneſs, which is to mark a conſtitutional affection, or to aſſure us that the anti-variolous proceſs has been accompliſhed, we muſt confeſs we have no certain rule to determine. On this point, then, aſſuredly the moſt important to be aſcertained in the progreſs of the ſymptoms of cowpox, every perſon is left to form his opinion from a compariſon in his own mind, of the caſe under conſideration, with what he may have read in the writings of authors, or with what he may have obſerved in other caſes which, to his own knowledge, had proved effectual. But it will be allowed, that a judgment thus formed muſt often be very inaccurate, and thus bring diſappointment, or worſe, to all concerned, as well as diſcredit upon the new inoculation.*

* Further remarks on this ſubject in a future Number.

LITERARY NOTICES, &c.

THE Dictionary of the French Academy, the compilation and publication of which had been interrupted by the Revolution, is now to be completed under the care of the old members of that Academy, with the aſſiſtance of ſome members of the National Inſtitute. The whole property of this, as well as ſeveral other Academies, had been ſeized, and their ſuppreſſion decreed by the Convention during the reign of Robeſpierre; the preſent Government has of late reſcinded theſe decrees, and reſtored to them their former privileges.

The firſt Number of a new Work, entituled the Churchman's Memorial, containing a biographical and hiſtorical account of thoſe divines and other perſons who were deprived of their preferments and ſituations for their conformity to the Church of England during the Civil War, with an Introduction, containing a view of the Progreſs of Puritaniſm from the Reformation to 1641, is announced in the London Monthly Magazine to appear on the 1ſt of July 1802. The firſt Number of an Abridgement of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, from it's firſt inſtitution to the preſent time, is promiſed on the 26th of this month.

Profeſſor Meuſel's Hiſtory of Literature is about to be tranſlated by Mr Churchill, the tranſlator of Herder's Philoſophy of the Hiſtory of Man.

Mr George Dyer of London, has in the preſs two volumes of Poems and Critical Eſſays.

The London Magazines announce the publication of the four firſt volumes of a valuable Work, by Captain Schomberg of the Royal Navy, entituled Naval Chronology, or a Hiſtorical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the time of the Romans to the Treaty of Peace in 1802; with an Appendix of Tables, in two volumes, the firſt of which is to contain a ſtate of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, from the year 1602 until the preſent time, with a comparative view of thoſe of other maritime powers. A liſt alſo of the fleets, lines of battle, and ſquadrons, from the year 1691; with the number of officers and men killed in each action. The ſecond volume will contain liſts of the naval loſſes of Great Britain; of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who have filled public offices in the marine department from the days of King Alfred; with a liſt of Admirals from the year 1660, and Captains from 1653.

A Dramatic Library, or a Collection of the beſt pieces of the Engliſh Theatre, on a cheap paper, and in a leſs ſplendid form than the editions of the Britiſh preſs, is promiſed by Mr Beresford at Berlin. The high duties on Engliſh publications, and the uſual elegance with which they are conducted, render it a profitable object to foreigners to print Britiſh literary works, and ſupply the world with theſe editions, which they can print almoſt at 100 per cent. cheaper than the bookſellers of this country can do.

The cotton manufacture, in which the Engliſh, from the uſe of machinery, have ſo long excelled, has of late been attempted, with great aſſiduity and eagerneſs, by ſeveral Continental nations. A large French cotton mill at Arpajon, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, ſpins annually about 100,000 libs. of cotton, and gives employment to 300 perſons. At Vienna, Berlin, and many other places, this manufacture has been tried with inferior ſucceſs. By the aſſiſtance of one Turton, an Engliſh mechanical artiſt, Mr Hauſen of Hamburgh is ſaid to have conſtructed a mill at Ham, near that city, which is as perfect in its kind as any in England.

The French have lately placed in the Hall of the Muſeum of Antiques at Paris, what is reported to be one of the fineſt monuments of ſculpture extant, known by the name of the Torſus of Belvidere. It is a figure without head, arms, or legs! found about the end of the 15th century near Pompey's theatre at Rome. The rock, on which it was ſeated, contained an inſcription, that it was executed by Apollonius the ſon of Neſtor, near the end of the republic. A lion's ſkin laid on the ſame place demonſtrated to antiquaries, that it was a Hercules; ſome profound conjectures of Winkelmann tended to confirm the belief that it repreſented the hero at his *apotheoſis*, in the moment when divinity and immortal youth were taking poſſeſſion of his perſon. The figure is ſuppoſed by Viſconti to have made part of a groupe, of which Hebe was a member, but Hebe has been long ſeparated from her ſpouſe, and completely demoliſhed, ſo that no traces of her appear. The value of the different relics of ancient ſculpture is unqueſtionably very great, and ſufficient to juſtify the care beſtowed by connoiſſeurs in recovering and preſerving them. Still it is probable, that if ſculptors, and other profeſſors of the fine arts, would ſtudy nature, and depend leſs on ancient models, they would ſucceed better in their reſpective branches. The uſe of models is not here called in queſtion; the ſervile admiration of them only is deprecated, which fills the heads of antiquaries with a prolific fancy of giving beautiful legs, heads, arms, and titles, to mutilated bodies of uncertain derivation.

The Archbiſhop of Aix, the prelate who officiated at the coronation of Louis XVI. preached on Eaſter Sunday the ſermon which uſhered in the re-eſtabliſhment of Popery in the Gallican Church. The Cardinal Legate introduced Napoleon Bonaparte into the grand church of Notre Dame. He aſcended the throne in that place, formerly allotted to the ancient Sovereigns of France, but which, for the occaſion, had its name changed into that of a temple. Every function of the popiſh clergy has been ſtrictly ſubjected to the controul of the State. The proteſtant clergy have been permitted the exerciſe of their religion under the ſame terms. But the reigning powers in France are ſuperior to all religion; and it is intereſting to conſider, what will be the effects of this re-eſtabliſhment on the literary and moral character of the nation. The popiſh religion conſiſts of a tiſſue of abſurdities too groſs to be credited by any except the vulgar. It may even be doubted, whether a prieſt of tolerable abilities can be an orthodox catholic. The ſavants, or the ſcientific part of the community, muſt form a claſs of infidels who laugh at popular ſuperſtition and political hypocriſy. Will not the leaſt diſcernment ſhow that the men who are capable of governing, and who actually govern one of the moſt enlightened ſtates in Europe, are animated with no principle that can command either the head or the heart. A man of ſcience and honeſty, influenced by no motive but the good of ſociety, will deſpiſe the inſincerity of the ſtateſman who is equally diſpoſed to profeſs Mahometan, Popiſh, or Deiſtical opinions, as they ſuit his convenience. The conſequence will be this, all the learned part of the kingdom

kingdom will be guided only by a vague ſyſtem of Theophilanthropiſm not leſs deſtructive to morals than uncertain in its tenets. A ſyſtem ſo lax, that while it leads the mind into the moſt extravagant raptures of ſentimental benevolence, it permits the heart to violate the firſt principles of nature, to infringe the primary laws of ſociety with regard to marriage and the care of its common offſpring; in ſhort, to love promiſcuouſly like Rouſſeau, and caſt his children into a common hoſpital. On the other hand, all the Chriſtian virtues which may ſpring amidſt popular ſuperſtition will fall into abſolute contempt, from the diſapprobation of thoſe who have ſenſe to perceive that the ſyſtem in which they are found is only a trick of ſtate policy. Scarcely will any man cultivate ſcience for itſelf alone, much leſs moral ſcience, in which a community is more intereſted than in any other. Hypocriſy and inſincerity on the throne; rulers that know no tie human or divine but their own convenience; a populace immerſed in the deepeſt ſuperſtition, ridiculous to thoſe who ſpeculate, as well as thoſe who act; the example of virtue, and its encouragement taken off at the ſame time; even deiſm itſelf in diſcredit.—What may be the full reſult of this *diſorder* of things, in a nation where opinion is ſo wavering, and change ſo frequent, it is impoſſible to conjecture.

Several curious ſcientific projects and doctrines have been lately announced by literati and artiſts, Britiſh and Continental. Profeſſor Reiſeur of Vienna has publiſhed a pamphlet, in which he maintains, that Eagles may be applied to the purpoſe of directing balloons; he ſpecifies the number of theſe birds which is neceſſary, and alſo the way of directing and raiſing them. One Mr Fulton, an American, pretends to have diſcovered a method of navigating veſſels at any depth under water, and of enabling the perſons concerned to remain ſeven hours below without any acceſs of freſh air. He propoſes to apply this invention to the uſes of warfare, and actually to approach fleets without being ſeen, and blow them out of the water. A formal notice of this ambuſcading attack given to the Houſe of Lords has not been received with the gravity becoming ſuch a mighty project. Dr Herſchel, in a paper in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, has advanced ſome conjectures on obſervations formerly made by him on the ſpots of the ſun. He ſuppoſes that globe to have a large, denſe, planetary atmoſphere, ſubject like ours to agitations. He conſiders the ſolar ſpots as ſymptoms of a copious emiſſion of light and and heat from the ſun's body; and that, in proportion to their number, greater or leſs, correſponding crops of corn may be expected on our earth. He therefore inſtitutes a compariſon between the ſcantineſs or abundance of harveſt, and the number of the ſolar ſpots, during five remarkable periods, between 1650 and 1713. In a ſecond paper the Doctor propoſes thermometrical obſervations as criteria of the light and heat emitted by the ſun. He ſuſpects that one-half of that globe is leſs favourable to a copious emiſſion than the other, and that its variable luſtre may be apparent to other ſyſtems as irregular periodical ſtars are to us.

SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

THE Reverend Mr Gillon intends to publiſh by ſubſcription, an accurate Abridgement of the Acts of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland. This very uſeful work muſt be particularly intereſting to all clergymen of that church, eſpecially to thoſe who have not the opportunity of conſulting the whole of the original acts. Mr Gillon is underſtood to have the aſſiſtance of ſome gentlemen of the law, whoſe profeſſional knowledge of the ſubject muſt add conſiderably to the attention and induſtry which he himſelf

himſelf brings to the work. This publication will contain an analyſis of all the late acts of the church down to the preſent time, and, both from its price and accuracy of method will ſupply every purpoſe of uſe and convenience.

The Reverend Dr Young of Hawick, author of Conſtitutional Eſſays, is publiſhing in Numbers by ſubſcription, a Hiſtory of the French Revolution.

The 1ſt No has been juſt publiſhed at Dundee, of a new Work, entituled the Gazetteer of Scotland, being a Parochial Survey of that Kingdom, intended to exhibit a comprehenſive and impartial view of the extent, population, ſtate of agriculture, ſoil, mountains, rivers, marſhes, minerals, natural hiſtory, produce, manufactures, &c. of each diſtrict; and to give an accurate deſcription of the chief towns, villages, ſeats of the nobility and gentry, antiquities, high ways, canals, and modern improvements, &c. &c.; to be compriſed in about eight Numbers, price 1s. 6d. each.

The Rev. Dr Sandford, Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lady Abercromby, and Miniſter of Charlotte Chapel Edinburgh, has juſt publiſhed Lectures on the Epiſtles appointed for the Service of the Church of England on the days of Paſſion Week, Eaſter Even, and Eaſter Sunday.

Mr Ainſlie, Land Surveyor in Edinburgh, to whom the public is indebted for a very accurate map of Scotland, as well as of ſeveral of the diſtricts, has juſt publiſhed a work, entituled, The Gentleman and Farmer's Pocket Companion and Aſſiſtant: conſiſting of tables for finding the contents of any piece of land by pacing, or dimenſions taken on the ſpot in ells; likewiſe various other tables of great uſe to every gentleman and farmer in Scotland.

Mr Leyden of Edinburgh, Editor of the Complaynt of Scotland, is about to publiſh a Poem, in two parts, entituled, The Vale of Teviot, deſcriptive of many of the ſcenes and incidents peculiar to that celebrated diſtrict, the native reign of Scotiſh muſic and poetry.

There is at preſent in the preſs a treatiſe on the Law of Leaſes, (by Mr Robert Bell, Lecturer on Conveyancing) in which the rights of landlord and tenant are fully explained; and thoſe queſtions brought into view, which are ſo intereſting to thoſe engaged in agriculture. It is intended to contain a full explanation of the queſtions ariſing out of the contract of leaſe, and muſt be a deſirable acquiſition to all concerned in this department.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

CUPID'S PROPHECY.

GREEN-veſtured Spring, on field and flood
Diſplayed her life-diffuſing power;
And ſtretch'd along in penſive mood,
While wand'ring wiſhes warm'd my blood,
I ſighed within a ſylvan bower.

AMIDST the cloſe-embracing boughs,
That breath'd freſh odours o'er the ſeat,
The breeze careſſed the bluſhing roſe,
With many a whiſper ſoft and ſweet.

WHEN whiſtling from the woodland ſhade,
With ſprightly ſteps a ſtripling came,
A bow unſtrung, his hand diſplay'd,
And whip-like ſmacking, ſmartly made
Loud echo, his approach proclaim.

QUICK (ſtartled by the idle ſound
That broke the ſtillneſs of the wild)
I gaz'd, and ſaw, with fear profound,
The fair, myſterious, Cyprian child.

'WHAT ho, the dark eye'd rover cried,
'Doſt tread the vernal fields alone?
'Art by ſome haughty nymph denied?
'And ſeek'ſt thou, in the grave to hide,
'A hopeleſs heart's deſponding moan?

'AWAY, perfidious imp, away,'
I boldly ſaid, with braggart tongue,
'My ſoul repels thy ſlaviſh ſway.'
He laughed, and eyed the bow unſtrung.

BUT ere my pulſe repeated three,
The ſtring, tip'd archly, bit my breaſt.
'Redoubted Sir, remember me,
'A day is fix'd to humble thee,
'And break thy drowſy dreamy reſt.'

THE dimpled rogue, with finger raiſed,
And look prophetic ſaid, and flew,
Behind, his radiant quiver blazed,
Whoſe ſhafts I ſoon ſhall ſadly rue.

G. J. G.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

Tune—*Humours of Glen.*

IN grief I have broken thoſe chains of affection,
That fetter'd me faſt to mine own native ſhore;
The land of my youth, left, for ſome diſtant climate,
My home, and ELIZA, to viſit no more.

How oft have I ſtray'd on my own native mountains,
This woe-worn heart then from ſorrow was free!
And ſtill I remember, ah! ſadly remember
Thoſe days of delight, and ELIZA, on Cree.

May 27th, 1802. D. G. M.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON HEALTH.

BY A LADY.

FOR health, Amanda, ſought the ſhade,
By cooling cryſtal floods;
For purer air, with her I ſtray'd,
Through valleys, meadows, woods.

Harmonious birds, among the bowers,
With melody, delight,
With beauteous bloom, the fragrant flowers
Expanding, charm the ſight.

The lowing herds, the bleating flocks,
Feed on the flowery plain;
Smooth lowly vales, high rugged rocks,
Diverſify the ſcene.

In vain we climb the higheſt rocks,
And ſtray in valleys low;
Wander in vain, with bleeting flocks,
No help, can they beſtow.

Amanda, with malignant pain,
Afflicted day by day;
Implores relief, implores in vain,
From health, who flies away.

No more, ſweet melody prevails,
To charm among the bowers;
Ah now, how deſolate the dales,
How faded are the flowers.

Amus'd no more, with rural ſcenes,
No more, we love to rove;
But ſigh, dejected, on the plains,
And languiſh in the grove.

By health forſaken, how diſmay'd,
The mightieſt Monarch ſighs;
Depriv'd of her all-healing aid,
Youth, vigour, beauty, dies.

But patience, ſhall alleviate woe,
Shall ſooth with gentle art;
And hope, belov'd by all below,
Revive, the ſinking heart.

She animates, from early youth,
And ſmooths life's chequered ſtage;
With higheſt views, celeſtial truth,
She chears declining age.

Anticipating bliſs to come,
She points to yonder ſky;
With extacy ſmiles on the tomb,
For Hope ſhall never die.

When earth-born joys, no more delight,
When vain all human aid;
Then Hope, with pure celeſtial light,
Illumes death's diſmal ſhade.

But healing art removes the pain,
That threatens to deſtroy;
See ſmiling health, her ſeat regain,
See our extatic joy!

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES

OCCASIONED BY THE LATE UNUSUAL COLD WEATHER.

CAN lovely ſmiling MAIA, late ſo kind;—
With garlands wont her STREPHON's brow to bind;—
MAIA, the pride and wonder of the plain;—
Can charming MAIA frown with cold diſdain?

Yes, ſhepherds! MAIA is divinely fair;
But of the ſweet enchantreſs' arts beware;
Do not the flatt'ring faithleſs nymph believe;
For MAIA ſmiles, alas!—but to deceive.

SOFT as the zephyrs was the whiſpering voice,
The accents ſacred to my promiſ'd joys;
But harſh and chilling as December's breath,
The fatal ſounds that gave my hopes to death.

Like beauty deſtin'd to an early tomb,
My infant hopes are blaſted in their bloom.
Do not the flatt'ring faithleſs nymph believe;
For MAIA ſmiles, alas! but to deceive.

St Andrews, May 18th, 1802. R.

ON THE DEATH OF

MR JOHN MACKAY,

A WORTHY YOUNG MAN, AND AN EMINENT BOTANIST.

Ah! Lycidas is dead, dead e'er his prime,
Young Lycidas, and has not left his peer!
MILTON.

NOT Flatt'ry's Syren voice my boſom fires,
Nor vanity, nor pride, my Muſe inſpires;
Nor power, nor pomp, nor riches claim my ſong;
Nor guilt, nor grandeur to my ſtrains belong;
Not ſtate, nor proud ambition warms my lay;
Nor glory's trophies in their noontide ray:
Honours and rank are neceſſary things,
And power, *all lovely*, in Britannia's Kings;
But lofty bards may ſing of pageant ſtate;
I chuſe the good, and leave to them the great;
Goodneſs innate excels exalted birth,
And titl'd breeding yields to genuine worth,
Ingenuous youth! all mourn his early doom,
And weep with me o'er his untimely tomb;
No beam from Fortune e'er illum'd his way,
Yet ſcience beam'd on him her brighteſt ray.
Without the tedious labour of the ſchools,
She tutor'd him by her enlight'ning rules;
Laid open Nature's vaſt extenſive ſtore,
And deeply ſkill'd him in botanic lore.
Fair Science gloried in his docile mind,
And view'd him as an honour to mankind;
The gentle Graces lent their kindly aid,
And honour'd him in life's ſequeſter'd ſhade;
The Virtues, too, adorn'd this valued youth,
Whoſe paths were Honour, and whoſe ſoul was Truth;
Mildneſs and Modeſty unclouded ſhone,
And Heaven-born gentleneſs was all his own;
The beams benign that ſparkled in his eye,
Bade Malice ſicken and Detraction die.
His days, tho' few, were tranquil and ſerene,
Nor louring clouds, nor paſſion dim'd the ſcene;
His polar ſtar was true Religion's beam,
To light to Heaven, to point the Great Supreme.
He quitted life, all patient, all reſign'd,
"Nor caſt one longing, lingering look behind,"
Save what he felt to leave his weeping ſire,
What filial, what fraternal love inſpire.
Though o'er his grave we no memorial find,
His worth's entomb'd in every gen'rous mind;
While friends remember, and rememb'ring, mourn,
Fair Flora decks, the Virtues bathe his urn.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, May 20. Lord Alvanley moved the order of the day for going into a committee on the *election treating bill*. The Lord Chancellor objected to this bill, becauſe it was unneceſſary as an explanatory act, and the penalty which it went to inflict, was too important to proceed entirely upon the report of a ſelect committee of the Houſe of Commons, as concluſive evidence. Lord Alvanley ſhewed the neceſſity of the meaſure, from the different conſtructions put upon the act of William, at different periods; by ſome of which, the perſon convicted of treating was returnable upon a ſecond writ; although, by the majority, he was declared incapable of being elected. Lord Roſslyn ſaid, that he ſhould have given the bill his aſſent, had it impoſed addi-

ditional puniſhment upon bribery, but that the offence of treating, amidſt the heats of party, might probably be inferred from the moſt innocent acts of hoſpitality. Lord Romney thought that more than ordinary reſpect ſhould be paid to a meaſure ſuggeſted by the other Houſe, for preſerving the purity of their own elections. The Marquis of Buckingham conceived the penalty to be much beyond the degree of guilt. Lord Pelham oppoſed the bill on the general ground, that he was averſe to any extenſion of the ſyſtem of incapacitation, with reſpect either to members or voters. The queſtion being put, that the bill ſhould *now* be committed, a diviſion took place. Contents 6.—Non contents 7. Majority againſt the immediate committal, 1. The queſtion was then put, that the bill be rejected, which was carried by a majority of one.—Adjourned.

May 25. *Salmon fiſhing.* This day the Lords gave judgment in the appeal from the Court of Seſſion, wherein Thomas Gillies, Eſq; and others, were appellants, and James Scott, Eſq; and others, reſpondents, relating to the fiſheries in the river Northeſk. This action was brought in the Court of Seſſion at the ſuit of the appellants, complaining, that by certain operations of the reſpondents, in that river, the ſalmon had been prevented from getting farther up the river than theſe operations, at leaſt, from getting up as freely as formerly; and therefore, concluding that the new erections made by the reſpondents, ought to be demoliſhed, altered, and conſtructed anew, in ſuch manner, and with ſuch gaps as the Court of Seſſion ſhould direct, ſo as to admit the free paſſage of ſalmon at all times up the river. The Court of Seſſion had aſſoilzied the defenders. This appeal was brought by the purſuers. On a motion made by Lord Alvanley, the Houſe of Lords reverſed the interlocutors complained of, and found that the purſuers are entitled to have as free acceſs of ſalmon, to their ſeveral fiſheries, as can be had, conſiſtently with the rights which others have in the lower parts of the ſaid river; and it was ordered that the cauſe be remitted back to the Court of Seſſion to proceed accordingly.

May 26. Lord Suffolk gave notice, that on Thurſday ſe'ennight he meant to move a vote of cenſure upon the late miniſters. Lord Hobart then moved the ſecond reading of the *militia augmentation bill.* The principle of the bill, his Lordſhip ſaid, did not go to alter the preſent militia laws, but to conſolidate them in one act. The ſituation of the country, with relation to France, rendered an increaſed military force neceſſary. The propoſed augmentation of the militia, he obſerved, was eventful, only to be called for when urgent circumſtances required, and did not amount to more than 20,000 men beyond the old eſtabliſhment. The motive of miniſters was the preſerving the ancient conſtitutional force, and the maintenance of that œconomy, which the neceſſary expences of the war had made it requiſite to obſerve. Earl Fitzwilliam principally cenſured the bill in detail, and pointed out the hardſhips which he conceived it would impoſe upon the lower claſſes of the people, by their being required to pay as much for ſubſtitutes as the rich, the bounty for which had varied from 6l. to 17l. With regard to the loyalty of the people, he would not libel them ſo far as to ſuſpect it. The people, generally ſpeaking, were loyal, upon three grounds; *1ſt*, Their attachment to the Sovereign; *2dly*, attachment to the Conſtitution; and loyal, *3dly*, for the ſake and welfare of the country itſelf. His Lordſhip concluded a number of objections with moving, that inſtead of "now," the bill be read "this day three months." The Earl of Caernarvon was decidedly hoſtile to the bill, and cenſured it with conſiderable warmth. The meaſure, he ſaid, was uneconomical and unconſtitutional, it would go to convert the militia into an army. The Marquis of Buckingham argued at ſome length in favour of the meaſure, which nothing ſhort of a conviction of its neceſſity could induce him to ſupport. Lord Darnley ſpoke in favour of the motion, and Lord Radnor, and Lord Romney againſt it. Lord Pelham ſupported the bill with great energy; Noble Lords, he ſaid, had alluded to the meaſure of drafting the militia for the ſervice of the regulars, but that was only in a temporary emergency, and never, to his knowledge, accompanied by any unfair methods. The public neceſſity demanded that a great proportion of

the men capable of bearing arms, ſhould be trained in the uſe of them. The preſent military ſituation of France, made it prudent in this country, to keep up an adequate force, and all the proviſions of the preſent bill required, was to enable them to draw out, for a limited time, 45,000, and the remaining 20,000 by proclamation, when circumſtances may require. The Houſe then divided on the queſtion for the ſecond reading. Contents, 22.—Non Contents, 6. Majority 16. Adjourned.

May 31 The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, on the *militia augmentation bill*, when ſeveral clauſes and amendments were propoſed. Lord Caernarvon moved as an amendment, that the money ſhould be paid by the receivers general of the land tax, inſtead of the treaſurers, the Houſe divided on the motion. Contents 5.—Non-contents 16. After a long converſation on various clauſes of the bill, the farther conſideration of it was adjourned.

June 2. Lord Suffolk obſerved, that there were two points of public importance, which he thought it highly material to diſpoſe of before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, the 1ſt was, the ſubject of poors rates, which had now become ſo extremely oppreſſive, as to call upon Parliament for ſome interference and regulation; the 2d, was the recent occurrence, in the Britiſh Eaſt Indies, which afforded matter for the moſt ſerious alarm. Lord Moira had pledged himſelf to bring forward an inveſtigation on the important ſubject; he therefore wiſhed to know, whether, and when, the Noble Lord meant to bring forward his enquiry. Lord Moira, without receding from his original purpoſe, ſaid, he thought it was but fair, to poſtpone his enquiry, until the arrival of the neceſſary documents ſhould render it effectual. Lord Grenville called the attention of the Houſe, to the ſubject of the *parochial reſidence of the clergy*. This bill now before the *Houſe of Commons*, was intended to relieve the parochial clergy from the vexatious proſecutions, to which, under the ſtatute of Henry 8th, they were liable to incur by non-reſidence, and to ſubſtitute certain other regulations in lieu of the penal proviſions of that act. His Lordſhip ſaid, that of the whole parochial clergy of the eſtabliſhed Church of England, one half were deſtined to live upon incomes, not exceeding 50l. a year; and that, of that number, one half were confined to incomes, from 20l. to 30l. a year. Such incomes were inadequate to maintain, in any reaſonable degree, the dignity of the clerical character, or the rational comforts of thoſe, who were deſtined to ſuſtain it. If therefore, the parochial reſidence of clergy, thus beneficed, ſhould be inforced, and the enjoyment of pluralities forbidden, curates would, in a great meaſure, be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence. It was the object of the late miniſtry, to have rendered their ſituations more eaſy and reſpectable, and he hoped that this project would not be loſt ſight of. The Lord Chancellor approved of Lord Grenville's ſentiment, but as the ſubject of the bill alluded to, was not regularly before the Houſe, it could not bear regular illuſion.

June 3. The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the election bill, ſugar drawback bill, medicine duty bill, and the Iriſh ſugar, navigation and ſinking fund bills, beſides a number of private bills. The Scotch militia bill, South Sea fiſhery bill, and ſix private bills, were received from the Commons, and read a firſt time. The report of the militia bill was brought up, ſeveral new clauſes were moved by Lord Hobart, one of which, empowering his Majeſty to reduce the whole, or any part of the ſupplementary 20,000, after the emergency upon which, they might be called out, ſhould ceaſe to exiſt, gave riſe to a long and animated diſcuſſion; it was carried, on a diviſion, by a majority of 13, to 6. A variety of farther amendments being then propoſed and adopted, the bill was ordered to be printed and read a third time, on Wedneſday next.

June 9. The Scotch militia bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

11. Lord Hobart preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, for ſettling an annuity of 2000l. upon Lieutenant General Lord Hutchinſon; his Lordſhip then moved an addreſs of compliance, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

15. In the committee on the Scotch militia bill, a long converſation took place, on reading the clauſe, which made 400l. Scots, the qualification for

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Lieutenants of counties, Lord Caernarvon wiſhed to know of what value that ſum was in our currency, on being told by Lord Roſslyn, that it would be about 33l. 6s. Sterling, and, that owing to the increaſe in the value of lands, a freehold of 400l. Scots may, in ſome caſes, be equal to 4000l. Str. a-year; his Lordſhip moved, that inſtead of 400l. Scots, the words 400l. Sterling be inſerted, which amendment, after a long diſcuſſion, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 19. The Houſe went into a Committee of Supply, in which reſolutions were agreed to, for granting 70,201l. for the ordinaries of the navy, for one lunar month, commencing the 1ſt May 1802; 77,878l. for the extraordinaries of ditto; 109,000l. for the tranſport ſervice for ditto; 3000l. for the maintainance of ſick and hurt for ditto.

May 20. The Engliſh militia bill was, after ſome diſcuſſion, read a third time, and paſſed.

May 22. The Iriſh loan bill went through a committee. The Iriſh mariners' bill, the Iriſh ſugar drawback bill, and the Iriſh militia ſubaltern's allowance bill, were read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

May 24. *Bull-baiting.* Mr Dent moved the ſecond reading of the bull-baiting bill. This motion was ſeconded by Sir R. Hill, who wiſhed to ſpeak in favour of an animal, that could not ſpeak for itſelf. The Iriſh Parliament, he ſaid, had aboliſhed this cruel practice; and he hoped, that as the Iriſh gentlemen had ſhewed ſuch affection for their own bulls, they would be as charitably diſpoſed towards thoſe of this country. Mr Windham ſaid, that this ſubject had been viewed with microſcopic nicety, and hence, was reprobated; but that, if even female beauty were examined as nicely with a microſcope, it would exhibit ridges as rough as a pig's back! He complained of the pharaſaical humanity, the hypocritical juſtice, that would make war upon the ſports of the poor; while they preſerve the game laws for the rich. He thought, that the wiſh to aboliſh this practice, favoured too much of methodiſtic and jacobinical principles; he wiſhed all men to be better than they were, but he was not for working their improvement, by converting them into ſour, moroſe, auſtere, and ſelf-conceited beings. He was of opinion, that an open, lively diſpoſition, ſhould rather be cultivated: fanatics, however, were hoſtile to this temper, becauſe it unfitted men for their purpoſe; the jacobins had made but a ſmall impreſſion upon the lower orders of the people; the methodiſts had made a much greater impreſſion, probably, becauſe they worked with *harder tools.* Cruelty was not the object of the bull-baiter; on the contrary, his pleaſure was more rational, and better underſtood, than ſhooting. Bull-baiting was formerly, in the reign of Elizabeth, the amuſement of the great in this country. The poor could not enjoy balls, routs, and pic-nics. Their poverty debarred them from ſome pleaſures, and the law from others. It was the knife ſet in oil, that cut deepeſt. Dangerous and deſigning men were not to be looked for among bold boiſterous ſportſmen and bull-baiters, but among cloſe, ſly, thoughtful, and ſmooth fanatics. Mr Courtenay ironically oppoſed the bill. General Gaſcoigne, in a humorous ſpeech, deſcribed the advantages of bull baiting, which was ſo popular a ſport, that a bull was found the moſt attractive ſign at an ale houſe; an honourable friend of his had a bull, that had raiſed a regiment of cavalry, and another regiment of 1300 men, and was therefore called the recruiting ſergeant. Mr Wilberforce looked on the practice of bull-baiting, as extremely cruel. It was a diſgrace to the Engliſh nation, and to the nature of man, to ſuppoſe, that ſuch an amuſement ſhould be regarded as indeſpenſible by any ſet of men. Sir Thomas Frankland ſaid he could not conſider the cruelty of bull-baiting any greater than that of hunting and horſe-racing. Mr Sheridan ſaid, he ſhould certainly countenance a bill, which went to protect animals from the barbarities inflicted upon them, for gratifying a depraved appetite; after commenting humouroufly upon the ſpeech of Mr Windham, and relating ſome cruelties in the practice of bull-baiting, he concluded with ſaying, that it was neceſſary to put down this abo-

minable practice, by a ſtrong and vigorous law. The Houſe divided, for the ſecond reading 54, againſt it 61; the ſecond reading was poſtponed for three months.

May 26. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the ſum of 173,535l., ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, for the relief of the ſuffering clergy and laity of France, the St Domingo fugitives, and the American loyaliſts, for nine months.

May 27. The report of the Committee of Supply, granting a certain ſum towards the ſupport of the ſuffering clergy and laity of France, was brought up, and agreed to. Mr Canning ſubmitted to the Houſe a motion, relative to the cultivation of the iſle of Trinidad, and alſo relative to the ſlave trade. In reply to this motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that it was his earneſt hope and wiſh, that in the courſe of the next ſeſſion, ſome means might be fallen upon for *an entire abolition of the ſlave trade, although not all at once.*

May 28. Mr Vanſittart brought up a bill, allowing ſoldiers and mariners, who had ſerved during the war, to exerciſe their trades. Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

May 31. The *Scots militia bill* was reported. Mr Elliot objected to ſeveral parts of this bill. He thought it would tend to undermine that ſyſtem of recruiting in Scotland, which had always been of infinite ſervice to the army. The Secretary at War ſaid, that this objection applied to any kind of militia whatever. The clauſe which authoriſed the calling out of the militia on any *emergency*, he intended to alter, on the third reading, to *actual invaſion*. Mr Windham diſapproved unequivocally of the whole *defenſive ſyſtem*. Inſtead of a militia, who were of little uſe to us in our inſular ſituation, he would have a ſtanding army, fit for all purpoſes. He did not ſpeak of the Scotch militia, but of the Engliſh militia too. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Wedneſday.

Reſidence of the Clergy.—Sir William Scott moved the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the clergymens' non-reſidence bill. Mr Simeon argued againſt the principle of the bill, which he conſidered as an unneceſſary violation of the law, as it had ſtood from the period of Henry VIII. The honourable gentleman ſaid, that this bill was calculated to reduce the inferior clergy to a ſtate of ſlavery to the biſhops. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the object of the bill was to protect a moſt reſpectable claſs of men from vexatious proſecutions. The bill was not obtruded upon the Houſe, but called for by the almoſt unanimous ſentiment of the Houſe itſelf, and by the voice of the beſt men in the country, who felt for the ſufferings of the clergy; who, from their conduct, during the laſt ten years, were ſtrongly entitled to the reſpect and approbation of Parliament. He regretted, that it was impoſſible in this ſeſſion, to combine a comfortable proviſion for the clergy with this bill, which in fact, was only part of a great ſyſtem in contemplation, reſpecting religion and the clergy. It was intended to increaſe the places of public worſhip, where the population had increaſed, and by giving a competence to all claſſes of the clergy, to encourage them in the exerciſe of their duty.

June 2. The Scots Militia bill was read a third time. Several clauſes were added, for appointing Deputy Lieutenants in the Royal Boroughs—to reduce the ſupplementary militia, whenever his Majeſty may ſee occaſion—empowering Deputy Lieutenants of counties to adminiſter oaths, to authorize appointments of ſupernumerary officers of Artillery, in caſe any of the corps ſhould be trained for that purpoſe, authoriſing the Lieutenants of counties to reviſe the liſts before they proceeded to ballot. The bill was paſſed.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, to which were referred the reports on the petition of Dr Jenner, for a remuneration for the diſcovery of the *vaccine* inoculation, and on the petition of Mr Greathead, for the diſcovery of a *life boat*. Admiral Berkeley enumerated the great advantages the public had derived from Dr Jenner's diſcovery, both in the army and navy. In the united kingdom, 45,000 perſons had annually periſhed of the ſmall pox; he moved, that 10,000l. be granted to Dr Jenner as a reward. Sir H. Mildmay thought this ſum by no means adequate; he moved

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an amendment, that the ſum to be granted ſhould be 20,000l. Mr Banks did not think a caſe had been made out for ſo large a reward as 10,000l. Mr Windham ſupported the amendment. Sir J. Sinclair Erſkine ſaid, that the Doctor had expended near 6000l. in propagating the diſcovery. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the diſcovery was, perhaps, the moſt important ſince the creation, yet thought the ſenſe the Houſe entertained of the merit of the diſcoverer would be amply expreſſed by a grant of 10,000l. The queſtion was put on the original motion, for 10,000l. Ayes 59 Noes 56. Majority for 10,000l, 3. Mr Burdon moved for granting to Mr Greathead, the ſum of 1000l. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to allow that ſum in the vote. Mr Burdon withdrew his motion, in order to propoſe 1200l., as the fees of office to be paid by Mr Greathead would amount to 200l. The motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

June 9. The bill for allowing neutral ſhips to import American produce was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Navy.—The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, to which the army and ordnance eſtimates were referred. Mr Elliot moved for a vote of 70,000 men, for the ſea ſervice, for ſeven lunar months, commencing the 18th of June 1802, including 14,000 marines. Mr Tierney wiſhed for information, as to the extent of the permanent peace eſtabliſhment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Committee muſt be aware, that no opinion could be inferred from the preſent vote, as to the permanent peace eſtabliſhment. So large a proportion of the navy was at preſent employed on foreign ſervice, that it was impoſſible to bring forward any peace eſtabliſhment; but, if he had it now in his power to propoſe a pemanent peace eſtabliſhment, he thought that 30,000 would be all that would be neceſſary for the ſea ſervice. He begged the Committee, however, to underſtand, that he did not pledge himſelf upon this ſubject, but ſuch was his opinion of the preſent ſtate of things, that he thought 30,000 men would be enough, although he would not pledge himſelf to any ſpecific number; he looked forward with confidence to that limited number in the enſuing year. Mr Tierney ſaid, he ſuppoſed that was to be conſidered as the loweſt number? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, the probable number. The motion was agreed to. The Committee then proceeded to vote,

For wages for the ſaid 70,000 men for the ſame period, at 37s. per man per month, -	L. 906,500	0	0
For victuals for the ſaid men for the ſame period, at 38s. a man per month, - - -	931,000	0	0
For wear and tear of the ſhips in which the ſaid men are employed at 3l. per man per month,	1,470,000	0	0
For ordnance for ſea ſervice at 5s. per man per month, - - - - - -	122,500	0	0

Army.—The Secretary at War then roſe, and ſaid he ſhould endeavour to ſtate the army ſervices for the remainder of the year as ſhortly as poſſible, and the difference between the propoſed eſtabliſhment and the war eſtabliſhment, as voted from the 25th December to the 24th of March; the comparative number of men and expence would ſtand thus:

	Men.	*Expence.*		
Guards, Garriſons, and Plantations.				
War eſtabliſhment, - -	161,364	L. 5,432,000	0	0
Propoſed eſtabliſhment, -	95,793	3,104,000	0	0
Difference, - -	65,571	L. 2,328,000	0	0
General and Staff Officers.				
War eſtabliſhment, - - -		140,700	0	0
Propoſed eſtabliſhment, - - -		50,300	0	0
Difference, - - -		L. 90,400	0	0

Militia

	Men.	*Expence.*
Militia and Fencible Infantry.		
War eſtabliſhment, - -	103,925	L. 2,941,800 0 0,

The whole expence under this head would be ſaved for the remainder of the year.

Offices, - - - - L. 117,000

With reſpect to the War Office, the expences was, he ſaid, ſtill very conſiderable, but the number of perſons employed was no more than was abſolutely neceſſary. There was a great arrear of buſineſs in that office, but he hoped the time would ſoon come, when a reduction in the expence of that office might take place.

War Eſtabliſhment.

Allowance to Innkeepers,	L. 537,000
Propoſed eſtabliſhment, -	232,000
Difference, - -	305,000

He was, he ſaid, led to believe, that a great reduction of this expence would take place in another year, when the troops became regularly ſtationed and received into barracks. For the preſent, it was propoſed, to continue the rate of allowance the ſame, as it was in the preceding year, in conſideration of the innkeepers having ſuffered conſiderably during the laſt year, from the high price of every article of ſubſiſtence.

War eſtabliſhment—half pay	L. 225,000
Propoſed eſtabliſhment -	403,000
Exceſs - - -	178,000

The number of officers thrown upon half-pay, muſt, he obſerves, neceſſarily be increaſed, in conſequence of the number of regiments reduced. War eſtabliſhment—Volunteer corps, taking the proportion of the laſt five months, L. 1,154,000. Great part of this ſum would now be ſaved, as it was intended to retain no corps who received pay, and to reduce the allowance to others.

War eſtabliſhment--barracks	L. 940,000
Propoſed eſtabliſhment -	740,000
Difference, - - -	200,000

The ſum propoſed for the remainder of the year for this ſervice was, he obſerved, conſiderable; but the Committee would perceive the important advantages which reſulted to the army from this eſtabliſhment. He ſhould now, he ſaid, detail briefly the more minute particulars of the intended reduction. It was propoſed to reduce 6 regiments of dragoons, 5093 men, L. 262,334; 17 additional battalions of old regiments of foot, and four young regiments to be diſbanded, 20,862 men, L. 580,433. Several of theſe, however, he obſerved, could not be expected to be diſbanded immediately.—Until the troops now on foreign ſervice returned from abroad, it would be neceſſary to preſerve our garriſons here; ſeveral of the regiments propoſed to be diſbanded, muſt therefore be kept on foot for ſome time longer. It was alſo intended to reduce the Royal Garriſon battalion and ſix Weſt India regiments. The invalids it was intended to reduce altogether, it being thought better to keep up a regular infantry than a corps of invalids, although that body muſt certainly be conſidered as highly reſpectable and uſeful. Number of invalids 7806 men, L. 197,005; foot guards, a reduction of 5475 men, L. 156,335. He underſtood that the Iſland of Jamaica would contribute to the payment of the troops ſtationed there for its defence, which would be a conſiderable ſaving to this country. He did not ſee any reaſon for ſtating particularly what regiments were to be ſtationed in Ireland, and what in Great Britain; it muſt be conſidered according to circumſtances as to what force ſhould be ſtationed in any part of the United Empire. The cavalry, which it was propoſed to have in ſervice for the remainder of the year, were three regiments of Horſe Guards, ſeven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and 20 regiments of Dragoons. It was propoſed that the eſtabliſhment of each regiment ſhould be eight troops of 60 men each, making a total to each regiment of 480. The Foot Guards would remain the ſame as at the laſt peace. The regiments of foot, it was propoſed, to number from one to eighty-nine; the whole number of infantry kept up would be 48,051. The regiment of rifiemen it was propoſed to keep up. The Royal Waggon corps it was alſo propoſed to keep up in a certain degree, as it was important to have people of that deſcription in our ſervice in readineſs at the commence-

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ment of a war; the number propoſed to be kept up was 259. The Staff Corps it was alſo propoſed ſhould be kept up, as it chiefly conſiſted of artificers, and from which much advantage might be derived. With reſpect to General and Staff Officers, the charge under this head was larger than uſual, but the number employed was as few as poſſible. It was propoſed to have only four Major Generals in Ireland, one in each province, which was as ſmall a number as could be employed in that country. As to the foreign corps, it was propoſed to retain only three regiments, with the exception of the regiment of Meuron, in India, which it was underſtood would remain in the pay of the Eaſt India Company. Thoſe propoſed to be retained were thoſe which, by capitulation at the Iſland of Ceylon, were to be employed in the ſervice of Great Britain for ten years; the regiment of Rohan, which was at preſent actually in garriſon at Alexandria, and the Queen's German regiment. With reſpect to the foreign corps, which it was propoſed to diſband, he truſted the juſtice and humanity of the Committee would induce them to make a liberal compenſation to the officers. The ſum of 321,000l. which was propoſed to be voted, included not only the maintenance of the corps retained, but alſo a compenſation for thoſe diſbanded. It was propoſed to keep up the Royal Military College; upon an œconomical ſcale, the expence would be 6369l. per annum. This inſtitution was of importance, inaſmuch as it tended to form ſkilful officers; and, if we had ſkilful officers, the number of men employed might be decreaſed, as a ſmall number of men, commanded by officers of ſkill, would do much more than a larger number, under the command of officers inferior in military ſcience. It was to be obſerved, at the ſame time, that a great part of the expence of this inſtitution was defrayed by contribution. It was propoſed to keep up alſo the Royal Military Aſylum. He concluded by moving his firſt reſolution, for providing 70,299 land forces, including officers, for the ſervice of Great Britain and Ireland from the 25th of June 1802 to the 24th of December following.

11. *Sierra Leone Company.* Lord Caſtlereagh moved, that 10,000l. ſhould be granted for the expences of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment of that colony. General Gaſcoigne oppoſed the grant recommended by the Committee. The original objects of this colony, he conceived to be the civilization of the blacks, and the abolition of the ſlave trade. Mr Dent hoped the miniſter would refuſe to ſanction this grant. Mr Law thought, that from the report on the table, this colony ought to be withdrawn. Mr R. Thornton defended the report. It was a maxim of Lord Bacon, that thoſe who planted colonies muſt be endued with patience, and he did not think the patience of the country ſeverely tried with reſpect to this colony. He thought the Chriſtian religion would benefit the Africans, and denied that the climate was ſo deſtructive as was deſcribed; for out of 1100 Nova Scotians who landed there originally, 991 were in good health. Mr Buxton was of opinion, that the colony had not had a fair trial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought, that a company of gentlemen embarking their capitals in ſuch an eſtabliſhment, from motives ſo laudable, were entitled to the patronage of Parliament. The motion was agreed to.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he had the ſatisfaction to inform the Committee, that in conſequence of a ſtrong repreſentation recently made to the Auſtrian ambaſſador on the ſubject of the Imperial annuities, an anſwer was received, which was read. It contained the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, that this debt would be diſcharged as ſoon as circumſtances would permit.

June 12. The Houſe took into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage relative to a penſion to Lord Hutchinſon. Mr Addington moved that a ſum not exceeding 2000l. per annum be granted to Lord Hutchinſon, and his two next male heirs, to commence from the ſecond of September 1801, the day of the ſurrender of Alexandria. The reſolution was agreed to.

Mr Vanſittart moved that the preſent duties on blubber, train oil, fiſh oil, oil of ſeals, and linen yarn, ſhould ceaſe and determine. He then moved that a duty of 11s. 3d. be paid on e-

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very ton of blubber imported, containing 252 gallons; and a duty of 16s. 10d. on every ton of train oil imported. Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

Col. Fullerton moved for leave to bring in a bill for bettering the condition of pariſh ſchoolmaſters, agreeable to the act of the Scots Parliament of 1686.

In a committee of the whole Houſe it was reſolved to reduce the duty of 5d. per pound, now chargeable on paper of the firſt claſs, to 3d.; and to reduce the 2d. on paper of the third claſs to three-halfpence.

June 14. Mr Vanſittart obtained leave to bring in a bill to ſuppreſs certain games and lotteries, not authoriſed by law. The object of this bill was to render perſons practiſing the games called *little goes*, and ſuch like, ſubject to the ſame penalties as thoſe to which perſons dealing in illegal lottery inſurance were now liable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the committee of ſupply to the remaining votes neceſſary for the public ſervice. He moved, that a ſum not exceeding 199,812l. be granted to his Majeſty, being the amount of the valuation of the Dutch ſhips captured by Admiral Mitchell's ſquadron. He then moved a ſtring of reſolutions of ſupply, among which were the ſum of 90,000 to be granted for foreign and ſecret ſervice-money for ſix months, from April 1802; the ſum of 1,000,000l. for defraying the extraordinaries of the army of Great Britain, and the ſum of 64,000l. for the augmentation of the half-pay of the admirals and commiſſioned officers of the navy; and the ſum of 30,000l. for the encreaſed half-pay of the non-commiſſioned officers. All theſe motions were agreed to.

15. The Houſe went into a committee on the act of the Scots Parliament, for bettering the condition of parochial ſchoolmaſters in Scotland. Leave was given to bring in a bill, purſuant to the ſaid act.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE moſt important events, in the ſtate of this country, during the laſt month, relate to the propoſed election of Buonaparte as Chief Conſul *for life*, the ſcarcity and dearth of proviſions, and the plan for a Legion of Honour.

The following project of a law has been ſubmitted to the diſcuſſion of the French Council of State, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

ART. I. In virtue of the 87th article of the conſtitution, a Legion of Honour ſhall be formed.

II. This legion ſhall be divided into fifteen cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar ſtation.

III. National property, to the amount of 150,000 franks annually, ſhall be alloted to each cohort.

IV. Each cohort ſhall conſiſt of ſeven great Officers, twenty Commandants, thirty Subaltern officers, and three hundred and fifty privates.

V. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer 5000 franks *per annum*, and during life.

To each Commandant 2000 ditto.

To each Subaltern 1000 ditto.

To each private 250 ditto.— All *durante vita*.

VI. Every individual, on his being admitted into the Legion, ſhall ſwear, on his conſcience and his honour, that he means to devote his exiſtence to the welfare of the Republic, to the preſervation of its territory (in its integrity), to the defence of its Government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered ſacred, to oppoſe, by all means which juſtice, reaſon, and the laws authoriſe, every undertaking which may tend to the reſtoration of the feudal ſyſtem, of titles and immunities attached to them; in fine, to exert his beſt and moſt ſtrenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

VII. A

VII. A Grand Council ſhall be formed, conſiſting of the Firſt Conſul, the two Conſuls, and four Counſellors, one of whom is to be choſen from among the Senators by the Senators themſelves; the Legiſlative body is to ſelect another, the Tribunate is to ſend one of its members, and the Council of State chuſes the fourth.

VIII. The Firſt Conſul is, *de jure*, the Chief of the Legion, and Preſident of the Great Council of Adminiſtration.

IX. At each ſtation there ſhall be eſtabliſhed an aſylum, properly endowed, for the Members of the Legion, whom old age, or wounds received during the war of liberty, ſhall incapacitate from continuing in the ſervice.

Conditions required for being Admitted.

"To have received arms of honour from the hands, or by the order of the Firſt Conſul; to have rendered eſſential ſervice in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the cabinet. In time of peace a candidate muſt prove that he has ſerved five and twenty years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the Republican war tells for four years."

The nature and advantages of this inſtitution will beſt be learned from the ſpeech of Roederer, who recommended the plan to the Legiſlative Body.

"The Legion of Honour, which is propoſed to you, is intended to be an inſtitution in aid of all our Republican laws, and to ſerve as a conſolidation of the Revolution. It pays to civil as well as military ſervices the reward of the courage they have all diſplayed. It unites them in the ſame glory, as the nation unites them in the ſame gratitude. It unites, by a common diſtinction, men already united together by honourable retroſpects. It aſſociates, by ſweet affections, men whom reciprocal eſteem diſpoſed to love each other. It places under the protection of their conſideration, and of their oaths, our laws, calculated for the conſervation of equality, liberty, and property. It effaces the diſtinctions of Nobility, which placed inherited glory (who ever heard of *inherited glory?*) before acquired glory, and the deſcendants of great men before great men. It is a moral inſtitution, which gives force and activity to that ſpring of honour, which ſo powerfully moves the French people. It is a political inſtitution, which places in ſociety a middle order (*des intermediaires*) by which the acts of power are laid before opinion with charitableneſs and fidelity, and by which opinion may be conveyed to power. It is a military inſtitution, which will draw to our armies that portion of the French youth which, without its aid, it would be neceſſary to ſtruggle for againſt the allurements of that effeminancy which is the companion of great wealth.

"In a word, it is the creation of a new denomination of money of a very different kind from that which iſſues from the public Treaſury—of a money the title of which is unalterable, and whoſe mine can never be exhauſted, becauſe it conſiſts in French honour—of a money which in fact can alone be the recompence of actions conſidered above all recompence."

Such is the ſcarcity of the corn in France, that all the foreign grain imported into this country has been exported back again. No fewer than 50,000 quarters of wheat have been exported in one week. The loaf of four pounds weight coſts now in France one ſhilling Sterling, Engliſh money, which is much dearer than the Engliſh quartern loaf.

The following particulars of the Firſt Conſul's private life, are extracted from a work lately publiſhed:

"Bonaparte's day is made up of fourteen hours of almoſt uninterrupted labour. He gives very little time to ſleep and recreation. His meals are abſtemious and quickly finiſhed; but he drinks a great deal of ſtrong coffee, eſpecially during his nightly labours. "This mode of living," ſaid his Phyſician lately to him, "muſt ruin your health. You cannot long hold out under it." "How long do you think?" ſaid Bonaparte? "Perhaps three years or ſo." "Well," replied the Conſul, "that is quite long enough for me." A walk in the park, or half an hour at tennis, is his daily recreation. His natural bias leads him to avoid the crowd. His converſations, which do not turn on the great affairs of Europe and France, are extremely ſhort. Of thoſe truſted perſons, known by the name of favourites, he has none. He never once allows the leaſt appearance of influence to be exerciſed over him. In company he is ſilent and retired within himſelf. In the private circle of his own family he is placid and agreeable,

and never appears morofe or infolent to his domeſtics. His behaviour to his wife is that of a Citizen, and by no means a Pariſian. Many tradeſmen in Paris call their wives *Madam* and *you*. Bonaparte *thou's* his, and never calls her but by her Chriſtian name, Joſephine. She calls him *General*, and uſually thou (tu). Speaking of him, ſhe ſays, *My Huſband*, or *the General*; but rarely *the Conſul*.

The Firſt Conſul has not long deferred conferring on General Menou the diſtinguiſhed mark of his favour which he had promiſed that Officer for his *eminent ſervices in Egypt*. Menou was, on the 17th, elected a member of the Tribunate. For this appointment he is unqueſtionably indebted to the influence of Bonaparte.

A great number of the Engliſh now at Paris have been greatly mortified at the late regulation which has been made at the Court of the Thuilleries, by which they are excluded from being introduced to the Firſt Conſul. There is now a ſtanding order, that no Engliſh perſon ſhall be preſented to the Firſt Conſul, who has not been previouſly preſented at St James's. And in conſequence of this order, the Ducheſs of Cumberland could not be preſented to Madam Bonaparte at the laſt review.

The *Moniteur* contains the appointment of General Andreoſſi to be Ambaſſador to this country, and of M. Otto, now in London, to be the Miniſter to the United States of America.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 15th of May ſtate, that the city of Lorca, ſituated in the kingdom of Murcia, experienced on the 30th of April a dreadful diſaſter. The reſervoir, which is of ſeveral leagues extent, and ſerved to water the ſurrounding countries, ſuddenly burſt, and inundated a ſpace of more than twenty leagues, as alſo a part of the city. Five hundred houſes have been deſtroyed. Above a thouſand perſons have loſt their lives, and a great number of beaſts have been drowned.

ITALY.

The earthquake which was lately felt in ſeveral parts of Italy, nearly demoliſhed the town of Crema. The inhabitants ſaved themſelves by flight, and only a few ſoldiers remained to prevent plunder. At 40 miles diſtance (about 12 leagues) the village of Menguin, where there was a fine lake of about ten miles circumference, has been ſwallowed up in the lake, and not a ſingle perſon has been ſaved, nor does a ſingle veſtige of that village remain.

Accounts from Rome ſtate, that the Ruſſian Count Tomaſſi has been choſen by the Pope, Grand Maſter of the Order of Malta.

Letters from Naples ſtate, that the whole of Eaſtern Italy is threatened with the moſt dreadful ſcarcity, in conſequence of the extreme dryneſs of the ſeaſon.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 8. ſays, "The project of the law preſented by the Government to the Legiſlative Body, relative to the free importation of Britiſh merchandizes, has been adopted and ſanctioned by the Legiſlative Body; the Committee to which the project was referred having made a favourable report. The Britiſh merchandizes may, in future, be imported freely, on paying the duties to which they were ſubject before the war."

PRUSSIA.

Two children of the King of Pruſſia have been inoculated for the Vaccine. Theſe are the firſt inſtances of this inoculation having been authoriſed by any Sovereign Prince.

SWITZERLAND.

The fate of Switzerland ſeems on the eve of deciſion, and its preſent perturbed ſtate will, in all probability, be taken advantage of by the Conſular Government, to make it a province of France. A letter from Berne, dated the 7th inſt. ſtates, that a great part of the country is again a prey to diſcord and trouble. The inſurrection in the canton of Vaux is more ſerious than was at firſt ſuppoſed. Two thouſand armed peaſants have declared war againſt the caſtles, archives, and magazines of arms. They threaten Lauſanne and Morges, and are maſters of ſix caſtles. Troops have been diſpatched againſt them, who are marching thither with all ſpeed. The Chiefs of the inſurgents acted a part in the diſturbances which took place in the month of November 1800. The Valais is not in a ſtate of greater tranquility than the Pais de Vaud.

TUR-

TURKEY.

The plan for the partition of Turkey in Europe, is faid to have been agreed on by four great European powers.

The Turkiſh Empire is crumbling into duſt, and leaving a new field on which the Great Powers of Europe will probably ere long diſplay that diſpoſition for reciprocal accommodations, which has been exemplified ſo amply in Poland, and in the caſe of the German Princes. No ſooner does a Power become feeble, than its neighbours find it would be convenient either to take it in the lump, or to divide it among them.

WEST INDIES.

General Grinfield has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Weſt Indies; an office of high importance at the preſent period, and of much emolument. He is preparing for his departure. A very large military eſtabliſhment will be kept up there for a conſiderable time.

According to the laſt letters from Jamaica we learn, that the price of every article was exceſſive. Butter was ſold at 12s. per pound.

ST DOMINGO.

The French army in St Domingo has brought the campaign to a ſucceſsful iſſue. The *Moniteur* of the 12th June announces, in a telegraphic diſpatch, that Touſſaint had ſurrendered; and the ſame paper of the 13th contains the official details of General Leclerk reſpecting this important event.

DOMINICA.

On Friday the 10th of April, a mutiny broke out in the 8th Weſt India regiment of blacks, belonging to the iſland of Dominica. This corps was ſtationed at Prince Rupert's; but the mutiny firſt began at Port Shirley, where the mutineers commenced a muſquetry fire in all directions. Lieutenant M'Kay, who formed the guard, was fired upon, and killed; Captain Cameron and Enſign Weſtings were alſo killed; the later, a very young man, was ſeized, his hands tied up, and dragged by the feet from the outer to the inner Cabrit, where they tied him to a tree, and after whipping him, ſticking ſeveral bayonets in his body, and keeping him three hours in that ſituation, ſhot him, cut off his ears, and otherwiſe mutilated him. Captain Barr, and Lieutenants Cameron and Rivington, fell into their hands, they confined them, but treated them with reſpect; the mutineers were entirely compoſed of Africans, the Creoles had no concern in the affair. On Monday morning, General Johnſton arrived with the royals, the 68th regiment, and ſome militia, the marines were alſo landed from the men of war. After Lieutenant Cameron had been ſent by them with ſeveral flags of truce, they agreed to come to their parade; the mutineers, when on the point of proceeding to the parade, were met by General Johnſton, who inſtantly formed, and ordered them to ground their arms, which all, but ſome of the grenadiers, obeyed; he then ordered them to advance three paces in front of their arms, when ſeveral cried "No," and were in the act of reſuming them, when ſome perſon called out "Fire," which was inſtantly obeyed, and ſeveral of the mutineers fell; the grenadiers immediately returned the fire, when the whole body gave way, and fled in all directions. The number of mutineers killed, has not been aſcertained with accuracy, it is ſuppoſed that more than 100 were killed; the corps conſiſted of nearly 500. The cauſes aſſigned by the mutineers are various; but their having been obliged to work at the draining of a ſwamp, for the two preceding days without getting any additional pay, ſeems to have been the principal reaſon; it is a work that would require a long time to complete. Governor Johnſton had a horſe killed under him, and received a ſlight wound in the hand. Mr Holmes, commanding the militia, had alſo his horſe killed, and two of the militiamen were killed. On the 13th, all was quiet. The ſyſtem of entire regiments of blacks ought to be reprobated by every man of common underſtanding; as pioneers attached to white regiments, 200 to each, their uſefulneſs might be great, and they might ſave many a brave European ſoldier the fatiguing duty of a Weſt India climate.

SIERRA LEONE.

June 10. Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Sierra Leone, which ſtate, that the Timmanys had, on the

morning of the 11th of April, made a ſecond and wholly unexpected attack on the town and fort. They were repulſed after a very ſhort conflict, and cloſely purſued to a conſiderable diſtance. On the part of the colony only three men were killed, and a few ſlightly wounded. The Timmanys being in the habit of carrying their dead and wounded off the field, even during the heat of action, it is not eaſy to aſcertain their loſs. Thirty-one dead bodies were left behind them in their flight.

The enemies of the ſettlement appear to have collected all their force on this occaſion; the facility, however, with which they were defeated, and the heavy loſs ſuſtained by them, would afford a deciſive proof of the ſuperiority of the colony.

Great praiſe is given by the Governor and Council, to Captain Lloyd, commanding the Britiſh troops, and to Enſign Kingſley, for their very gallant conduct, as well as to all the ſoldiers. The Maroons and Nova Scotia ſettlers are alſo ſaid to have acted with much ſteadineſs and reſolution, both in repelling and purſuing the enemy.

Not one of the ſervants of the Company were either killed or wounded.

AMERICA.

On the 27th of April the following meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was delivered to the two Houſes of Congreſs:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſes of Repreſentatives,*

"The Commiſſioners who were appointed to carry into execution the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, having differed in their conſtruction of that article, and ſeparated in conſequence of that difference, the Preſident of the United States took immediate meaſures for obtaining conventional explanations of that article for the government of the Commiſſioners; finding, however, great difficulties oppoſed to a ſettlement in that way, he authoriſed our Miniſter at the Court of London to meet a propoſition, that the United States, by the payment of a fixed ſum, ſhould diſcharge themſelves from their reſponſibility for ſuch debts as cannot be recovered from the individual debtors. A convention has accordingly been ſigned, fixing the ſum to be paid at 600,000l. Sterling, in three equal and annual inſtalments, which has been ratified by me, with the advice and conſent of the Senate.

"I now tranſmit copies thereof to the two Houſes of Congreſs, truſting that, in the free exerciſe of the authority which the Conſtitution has given them on the ſubject of public expenditures, they will deem it for the public intereſt to appropriate the ſums neceſſary for carrying this convention into execution.

"THO. JEFFERSON."

In conſequence of the above meſſage (ſays a letter from Waſhington), a bill has paſſed the Congreſs, for appropriating 2,664,000 dollars, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the convention.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street.

June 5. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut.-General William Grinfield to be Commander of all his Majeſty's land forces ſerving in the Leeward and Windward Carribbee Iſlands, and in the Iſland of Trinidad.

Whitehall.

The King has been pleaſed to order a Congé D'Elire to paſs the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Catheral Church of Glouceſter to elect a Biſhop to that See, void by the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr Richard Beadon, late Biſhop thereof, to the See of Bath and Wells; and his Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to recommend George Iſaac Huntingford, Doctor in Diviniſy, to be Biſhop of that See.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to the Rev. William Buſby, Clerk, M.A. the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of his Majeſty's Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr Heneage Dering, late one the Prebendaries thereof.

The King has been pleaſed to give and grant unto Major-General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Moſt Hon. military Order of the Bath, his Royal licence and permiſſion to receive and wear the Inſignia of the Order of the Creſcent, which the Grand Signior hath tranſmitted

mitted to him: And alſo to command, that his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration, together with the relative documents, be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

15. The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baroneſs of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Moſt Honourable Mary Marchioneſs of Downſhire, widow of the Moſt Honourable Arthur late Marquis of Downſhire, for and during her natural life, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lady Sandys, Baroneſs of Omberſly, in the county of Worceſter, and from and immediately after her deceaſe, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid united kingdom to the Right Honourable Arthur Moyſes William Hill, (commonly called Lord Arthur Moyſes William Hill), ſecond ſon of the ſaid Arthur late Marquis of Downſhire, by the ſaid Mary his wife, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to her third, fourth, fifth, and eldeſt ſon in ſucceſſion.

LONDON.

His Majeſty's Birth Day.

June 4. At one o'clock, their Majeſties and Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, went to St James's Palace, where the Queen held a ſplendid Court, which was more numerouſly attended than has been known for theſe many years, and for grandeur and brilliancy far exceeded almoſt every aſſemblage of Noble and Auguſt Perſonages that ever graced the Royal Preſence. The Ode for the Birth-day was performed in the Council Chamber, after which his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury delivered, according to cuſtom, a congratulary oration on the occaſion.

Monſieur Coynebert Montbert, deputed by the Firſt Conſul to negociate a commercial treaty with this country, had his firſt interview with Lord Hawkeſbury, lately, the reſult of which, we underſtand, proved highly ſatisfactory.

The Prince of Wales is likely to derive a very conſiderable addition to his revenues, by the intended drainage of Redland Marſh, in Flintſhire; it is of vaſt extent and excellent quality; ſubjeſt, at preſent, to inundations from the ſea at ſpring tides.

The Duke of York is to continue Commander in Chief, with three Lieutenant and four Major Generals under him; beſides one Lieutenant-General for Scotland, and one for Ireland.

M. Otto has notified to Lord Hawkeſbury the appointment of General Andreoſſi, as Ambaſſador to our Court. This officer is one of the ableſt engineers in Europe. Several of his officers will come with him, as ſecretaries. Andreoſſi is a Corſican by birth, and high in the confidence of the Chief Conſul.

Prince William of Glouceſter is going to be married to a Ruſſian Princeſs, and for that purpoſe ſails ſpeedily in a frigate for St Peterſburgh.

The barracks in Great Britain, including the iſlands Guernſey, Jerſey, and Alderney, will, on the peace eſtabliſhment, afford accommodations for about fifty thouſand infantry, and between ſeven and eight thouſand cavalry; thoſe in Ireland will be, with very few exceptions, retained.

In purſuance of orders from Government, all the guns on the ramparts at Berwick, except nine on the ſaluting battery, are diſmounting.

A gentleman of ſcience in Birmingham has lately invented and conſtructed a barometer, upon very ingenious, yet ſimple principles, which, by certain combinations of wheel machinary (on a very diſtinct ſcale), points out, with amazing preciſion, the moſt minute variation of the gravity of the atmoſphere, even to an hundred thouſand part of an inch of the range of the mercury.—It is underſtood the inventor intends ſoon to lodge one of them in the Repoſitory of Arts in London for the uſe of that Society.

The London Society of Arts, &c. have adjudged to Mr J. Palmer, of Maxlock, Warwickſhire, the Silver Medal, for a method of harveſting corn in wet weather, which is as follows: He collected as many men as were neceſſary for the purpoſe, and cauſed a part of them to cut the corn in the common method with ſickles, and bind it into ſheaves; he employed others to houſe and threſh it. The next morning it was winnowed, and kiln-dried.

A gentleman, who reſides near Exeter, is ſaid to have diſcovered perpetu-

al motion; the machine by which the motion is effected, has already continued in action three years, without the ſmalleſt deviation.

A perſon in Northumberland has this year made a web from the ſtems of nettles, in appearance like linen, and promiſing equal durability.

The corn and graſs never looked better in Northumberland than at preſent. The damage done to the fruit is alſo leſs than was expected. In the cyder counties they ſtill expect half a crop.

A late writer obſerves, that the difference between *ſowing* of wheat, and that of ſowing by *broad caſt*, is equal to one buſhel per acre; and that a buſhel of wheat ſaved from every acre of wheat arable in the kingdom, would be more than a ſufficient quantity, without a foreign importation, for the annual ſupply of Mark-lane.

Madame Recamier is exceedingly chagrined at not being able, with all her faſcinations, to get introduced at St James's. M. Otto has received the moſt poſitive inſtructions to introduce no French lady at the Britiſh Court, except the wives or daughters of perſons of high rank in the diplomatic or military lines. The conſequence therefore of the Pariſian banker's wife is at preſent under *par*. She is gone down to Bath.

The new Parliament muſt meet in November for the diſpatch of buſineſs, as the mutiny act will expire very early in December.

Thunder Storms.

On Thurſday the 3d inſt. about ſeven o'clock in the evening, came on at Melton Mowbray, in Leiceſterſhire, one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms of thunder, lightning, and hail, ever remembered at this ſeaſon of the year, which continued without intermiſſion till near eight; when, in an inſtant, a whirlwind aroſe, apparently from the S. W. attended by a water-ſpout, which laſted about five minutes, in which ſhort ſpace of time many houſes and other buildings were ſtripped of their coverings, chimnies blown down, &c. and the inhabitants thrown into the greateſt conſternation; happily no perſon received the leaſt injury, except Mr William Hill, who was in the ſtreet at the time, and was, by the force of the wind, taken off the ground and driven with violence againſt a wall, by which his face and arm were much bruiſed; many window-ſhutters, &c. were blown to a diſtance, particularly thoſe belonging to the ſhop of Mr Marriott, which were forced from their faſtenings, and one of them conveyed away upwards of 100 yards with the greateſt velocity; an empty waggon was moved upwards of 20 yards, and, by a contrary guſt of wind, was driven nearly to the ſame ſpot where it firſt ſtood; a waggon, containing three tons weight, was removed three or four yards. Immediately preceding the whirlwind, the rain deſcended in ſuch torrents as to deluge the lower rooms of many houſes. A bullock was killed by the lightning in the liberty of Thorp Arnold. What is remarkable, the wind appears to have confined itſelf to the town of Melton, no perſon or building in the fields or villages adjacent, experiencing its effects; happily its duration was ſhort, otherwiſe the damage would have been much more conſiderable.

On Thurſday evening there was a very violent thunder-ſtorm in the town and neighbourhood of Stafford, attended with heavy rains. In Tixal park two heifers and two bullocks (which were under a tree) were killed, and a number of trees ſhattered by the lightning.

Tueſday evening laſt, about ſix o'clock, during a ſhort but ſevere thunder ſtorm, a barn belonging to Mr Woodraffee, of Rumſey, in Eſſex, in the occupation of Mr Scritton, of Little Oakley, was ſtruck by lightning, and conſumed, with the ſtock and utenſils therein; but, by the ſpirited exertions of the inhabitants, the adjacent premiſſes were reſcued from the flames.

On Thurſday afternoon, at Nottingham, there was a very violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued four or five hours. The warehouſeman of Meſſrs Malſby, St James's ſtreet, looking out of the window, was ſtruck down with a flaſh of lightning; his cloaths were partly burnt, the ſilver caſe of his watch and ſteel chain were partially melted in his pocket, and he continued ſome minutes ſpeechleſs; nor has he yet recovered from the ſhock.

EDIN-

EDINBURGH.

His Majesty's Birth Day.

June 4. Being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth Day, who enters into the 65th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved at Edinburgh with the uſual demonſtrations of joy. At twelve o'clock the great guns were fired from the Caſtle, the Lochaber Fencibles, drawn up on the Caſtlehill, fired a *feu de joye*, the guns from the battery at Leith, and the ſhips in the Roads, were alſo fired, and the bells ſet a-ringing. No buſineſs was done in the Court of Seſſion, and the Banks and Public Offices were ſhut. In the afternoon, the Magiſtrates gave a grand collation to a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Parliament Houſe, which was decorated in a very beautiful and pictureſque manner, with flowers, ſhrubs, &c. There was an Aſſembly in the Aſſembly Rooms, George Street, in the evening.

The precautions taken by the Magiſtrates and Sheriff, for the preſervation of good order in the city, on his Majeſty's birth day, and the exertions of the Moderator and Society of Conſtables for the maintenance of it, deſerve the warmeſt thanks of the inhabitants.

It is beyond the recollection of the oldeſt citizen, that they ever obſerved, at any former period, ſuch general happineſs unſullied with riot or outrage. The obedience that was ſhewn by the young and lower orders to the injunctions in the proclamation, prohibiting thoſe exceſſes, ſufficiently ſhew how much they reſpect obedience to the laws and the good order of the place, when their own good ſenſe, and the recommendations given to them by their parents and maſters are properly attended to; and it affords a pleaſing proſpect, that in time coming, our city will no longer be reproached with thoſe dangerous and filthy demonſtrations of tumultuous joy which endangered its inhabitants and diſgraced its police.

Letters from Aberdeen mention an unfortunate circumſtance which occurred there on his Majeſty's birth-day. In conſequence of a quarrel between the populace and the Roſs and Cromarty Fencibles, the latter fired upon the former, by which ſeveral perſons were unfortunately killed and wounded.

Lieut.-General Vyſe has appointed Major Hart, late Brigade Major to the North Britiſh Staff, to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

At Dumfries, on the King's birth-day, the *Silver Gun*, the venerable donation of one of our ancient Scottiſh Monarchs to the Incorporated Trades of Dumfries, was ſhot for on the Kingholm by the Incorporations. They marched to the ground in grand parade, nearly 1000 ſtrong, preceded by their colours and martial muſic, when the Gun was won by Mr William Smith, one of the Incorporation of Hetchers.

Burntiſland.—From the progreſſive ſtate in which the herring fiſhery has gone on in this town ſince ſeaſon 1794-5, when red herrings firſt began to be cured here, until this d[illegible] public will form an opinion of the utility and great neceſſity in paying attention to this valuable branch of induſtry. The account comprehends the barrels in buſſes taken off the bounty, as well as thoſe branded for the 2s. bounty per barrel.

Account of barrels white and red herrings cured in Burntiſland from ſeaſon 1794-5 to fiſhing ſeaſon 1801-2, both incluſive, diſtinguiſhing each ſeaſon.

	BARRELS.	
	White.	*Red.*
1794—5 -	2535	316
1795—6 -	8100	1004
1796—7 -	9267	2642
1797—8 -	13,310	3695
1798—9 -	21,348	5708
1799-1800 -	22,380	7275
1800—1 -	22,956	10,892
1801—2 -	15,083	11,907

The population of Greenock increaſes ſo rapidly, that notwithſtanding the many new buildings, many poor families could not procure houſes at this term, and have been obliged to take up their abode in barns and outhouſes.

Cow Pox.—Out of 1100 children which have been inoculated at the Hall of the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons of Glaſgow, not one has died, nor ſuffered any inconvenience that could be deemed a diſeaſe.

There never was known ſo great an activity in the manufacture of Blackburn calicoes as at preſent, the orders for the ſame being immenſe. It is alſo

ex-

extraordinary, that many weavers at this time, are able, fingly, to earn from 45s. to 50s. per week; and numbers of boys and girls, of 12 years of age, can earn a guinea per week at the loom.—*Blackburn Mail.*

The Univerfity of Glafgow have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Mr Peter M'Dougal, Stirlingfhire; Samuel Cox, Efq; England; and Mr George Trimble, Ireland.

The Senate of the Univerfity of Glafgow, on the 10th current, elected Archibald Campbell, younger of Succoth, to be their Dean of Faculties for the enfuing year. They, at the fame time, conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. William Meek, Minifter of Torphichen.

The *Senatus academicus* of the Univerfity of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr Wilfon, Minifter of Falkirk.

On Wednefday the Right Hon. the Lord Provoft, Magiftrates, and Council, appointed the Rev. Dr John Thomfon, minifter of the New Greyfriars Church, to be minifter of the New North Church, in the room of Dr William Gloag, deceafed; and at the fame time agreed to a give a preſentation to the Rev. Mr Alexander Brunton, minifter at Bolton, to be minifter of the New Greyfriars Church, in the room of Dr Thomfon.

The Theatre in Marifchal Street, Aberdeen, was let for three years, at 202 guineas per annum. The leffee is Mr Beaumont.

Rofeneath Caſtle.—It is with the deepeft concern we have to ſtate, that this noble manſion, (one of the family ſeats of his Grace the Duke of Argyle,) has been totally deſtroyed by fire.

Curious fact in Natural Hiſtory.—At Archibald Fairbairn's, in Tennycuick, there are three young *ſquirels* nurſed by a cat, along with two kittens. The cat is extremely fond of them.

There has of late been a practice of ſtripping young children, which has been carried on by women, who generally ſold the cloaths to brokers. Two women have been apprehended and committed to the City Guard, accuſed of this crime; and an inveſtigation is now going on into this buſineſs, which, it is hoped, will put an end to ſuch an infamous practice.

Poſt Office.—Some erroneous ſtatements having appeared with regard to the Revenue of the Poſt Office in the laſt century, the following may be depended upon as accurate:

So far back as 1691, there were three poſts in the week from Edinburgh to London. The poſtage of letters between Edinburgh and London, charged on the Edinburgh Office for ſundry periods in the laſt century, viz.

From 10th March 1691 to 1ſt May 1693 - -	L.	2915	19 4
From May 1693 to January 1694 -		1300	19 2
From January 1694 to January 1695 -		1935	15 4
From January 1695 to January 1696 -		2105	8 3
From January 1696 to 1ſt November -		1833	17 11

In one month, viz. that of October 1696, there arrived at Edinburgh from London, ſingle letters, 605. The loweſt number at Edinburgh any one day in that month was 23 ſingle letters. The greateſt number was 67. In the ſame month there was ſent from Edinburgh to London 2684 ſingle letters. The loweſt number on any one poſt day was 140. The higheſt 243. And during the prior years, the numbers ſent from and received at Edinburgh, were in the ſame proportion. In 1802, the whole of the revenue remitted from Edinburgh to London, amounted to the large ſum of L. 85,791: 11: 3.

15. There were 200 bolls of oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d. per boll. Retail prices per peck of beſt oatmeal, 1s.; ſecond, 11½d. There were alſo 62 bolls of peaſe and barley meal, which ſold from 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per boll, Price per peck, 9d. to 11d.

Thurſday 17th, being the day appointed for a public thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the reſtoration of peace, divine ſervice was performed in all the different churches, &c.

The following is ſaid to be a correct ſtatement of the arrangement on the paper duty:

Printing and writing papers of all claſſes are to be of the firſt claſs, and the duty upon them is to be reduced to 3d. Blue, common ſhop grey, and bloſſom paper, which were formerly of the ſecond claſs, and paid only 2d. of duty, are now to come into the firſt, and

and of courſe to pay a duty of 3d. The only article that is now to be of the ſecond claſs is brown paper made from tar rope, the duty on which will be advanced from one penny to three half pence.

On the afternoon of Thurſday the 17th, the following perſons arrived in town from Aberdeen, under cuſtody of Mr George Williamſon, meſſenger, and were committed to priſon, viz. Enſign John Lanigan; Walter M'Kenzie, Hugh Mitchell, Andrew M'Kay, Alexander Sutherland, ſerjeants; and William Thomſon, private; all belonging to the Roſs and Cromarty Rangers. Their commitment is in conſequence of the late unfortunate affair at Aberdeen, on his Majeſty's birthday. They were brought in a revenue cutter.

It is pleaſing to record ſuch inſtances of benevolent attention to valuable eſtabliſhments as the following: Dame Jane M'Kenzie, Lady Wood, relict of Sir James Allardyce Wood of Lethem, Bart. bequeathed lately 30l. to the Canongate Charity Work-houſe; 30l. to the Poor of St Cuthbert's; 10l. to the Aſylum for the Induſtrious Blind; and 10l. to the Houſe of Induſtry in Tyrie Row.

A ſhort ſtatement of a few of the chief objects to which the funds of the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge are devoted.—From Dr Ruſſel's ſermon, lately publiſhed.

1. They ſupport above 300 teachers of religion, literature, and induſtry, at the annual expence of L. 5500.

2. They maintain thirteen miſſionary ſtations and catechiſts, in various remote diſtricts, at the expence of from L. 50 to L. 100.

3. They give burſaries, or annual ſtipends, of L. 15 each, to ſix ſtudents of divinity, who ſpeak the Gaelic language, with a view of training them, by regular attendance upon the Divinity College, for the office of the miniſtry in the Highlands and Iſlands —— L. 90 per annum.

4. They ſupport the aged and infirm among the preachers who have ſpent the beſt part of their life in the ſervice of the Society, and are no longer able to officiate. The expence of this muſt of neceſſity be various and uncertain, but is always conſiderable; for the laſt year it amounted to L. 147.

5. They defray the charges of candidates coming from remote diſtances to Edinburgh, to undergo an examination by the Eccleſiaſtical Directors, concerning their fitneſs for being employed as Society ſchoolmaſters, and often of their reſidence for a conſiderable time in Edinburgh for improvement.

6. They furniſh their Schools with Bibles, New Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Catechiſms, and other elementary books of religion and morals, at a very conſiderable annual expence.

7. They have cauſed tranſlate the Scriptures, both of the Old Teſtament and the New, as well as a variety of pious and uſeful Treatiſes, into the Gaelic language, and, by means of their Schoolmaſters, circulated them through the Highlands and Iſlands.

The original impreſſion of the New Teſtament being exhauſted, they lately printed a new one, conſiſting of no leſs than 20,000 copies, and added to each the Pſalms of David, tranſlated into Gaelic metre. A new edition of the Old Teſtament is now alſo very much wanted; but to the expence of this work their funds are, in their preſent ſtate, utterly inadequate.

The number of Scholars taught at preſent in their Schools, is 15,719.

General Aſſembly.

Thurſday, May 27. the General Aſſembly having taken into their ſerious conſideration, overtures from the Preſbytery of Lochmaben and Annan, concerning the preſent ſtate of the Pariſh Schools of Scotland, feel themſelves called upon, as the conſtitutional ſuperintendants of teachers of youth, to declare, that the parochial ſchoolmaſters of Scotland, being intruſted, in a conſiderable degree, with the important charge of inſtilling into the minds of the riſing generation, the principles of religion and morality, are well entitled to public encouragement; that they are a uſeful body of men, whoſe exertions, by diſſeminating amongſt all ranks of the community, ſolid and practical inſtruction, have contributed very much to the improvement, the good order, and the ſucceſs of the people of Scotland; that by the depreciation of the value of money, their ſalaries and emoluments, which, with a very few exceptions,

tions, are paid entirely in money, are not equal to the gains of a day labourer; that in many parts of the country, it has of late been found impoſſible to fill the parish ſchools with perſons properly qualified; and that the whole order is ſinking into a ſtate of depreſſion, moſt hurtful to their uſefulneſs; that it is extremely deſirable that means ſhould be deviſed for holding forth to men of ſound principles, and good capacity, ſufficient inducement to undertake the office of parochial ſchoolmaſter; and that ſuch men, properly encouraged, having an intereſt in the proſperity of the country, would prove the moſt effectual inſtruments of counteracting the operations of thoſe, who at preſent, or at any future time, may attempt to poiſon the minds of the riſing generation, with principles inimical to religion, ſubverſive of order, and deſtructive of our happy Conſtitution of Church and State. The General Aſſembly inſtruct their Moderator, and the Procurator for the Church, to embrace every favourable opportunity of expreſſing, in the name of the Church, the ſentiments contained in this declaration; to correſpond upon this important ſubject with his Majeſty's Officers of State for Scotland; and to co-operate in every way that may appear to them moſt prudent and effectual, for giving to any plan that may be formed for the relief of the parochial ſchoolmaſters, all the weight which it can derive from the countenance of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Appointed Dr Grieve, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr Kemp, Mr Ritchie, Mr Campbell of Clathick, and Mr Dalzel, to be a Committee, with whom the Moderator and Procurator may communicate on this ſubject.

29. The report of the Committee for reviſing the record of the Commiſſion of laſt Aſſembly was given in and read; in which the Committee finds an unanimous reſolution of the Commiſſion to addreſs the Earl of Leven and Melville, on his Lordſhip's reſignation of the office of Lord High Commiſſioner; and, upon a motion, the addreſs to his Lordſhip, and his anſwer, were ordered to be inſerted in the records of the Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly having heard the overture reſpecting the extent and marches of the glebes, agreed that this overture ſhould be turned into the form of an act, and printed among the other acts of this Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them, by their Committee of Bills, a petition for Mr Niel M'Bride, preſentee to the church and pariſh of Kilmoric, in Arran. Parties being called in, Mr R. Corbet, advocate, appeared as counſel for Mr M'Bride; and Mr M'Bride's acceptance being read, the Aſſembly firſt heard a member of the Preſbytery of Kintyre on the reference, and afterwards Mr M'Bride's counſel. Upon a motion, the Aſſembly remit to the Preſbytery of Kintyre; diſapprove of the delay; and ordain the Preſbytery to proceed to the ſettlement of Mr M'Bride with all convenient ſpeed. Parties being called, and the ſentence read, Mr Corbet, in name of the preſentee, took inſtruments in the clerk's hands.

31. The Aſſembly ordered the overture reſpecting the Licenſing of Probationers to be tranſmitted. All the cauſes not diſcuſſed were referred to the Commiſſion, and the Aſſembly was diſſolved in the uſual manner.

We have never ſeen an Aſſembly where there was more unanimity. The Houſe did not come to a vote upon any queſtion.

The next General Aſſembly meets on the 19th of May 1803.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

May 24. At Delvin Houſe, Patrick Murray, Eſq; of Simprim, to Miſs Sufan Murray, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray of Hillhead, Bart.

25. Captain William Campbell, Elgin fencibles, to Miſs Sufan Campbell, eldeſt daughter of John Campbell of Auch, Eſq.

26. At Pool's Hotel, William Riddel, Eſq; of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miſs Anne Mark of the ſame place.

Gilbert Harvey Weſt, Eſq; to Miſs Folkes, daughter of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart.

At Dinnapore, in the Eaſt Indies, C. S. Maling, Eſq; brother to Lady Mulgrave, to Miſs Moore, daughter of Sir William Moore, Bart.

At Cliſton, Henry Metcalf, Eſq; of

Morton-House, Northumberland, to Mrs De La Beche, widow of Col. De La Beche, late of Halfe-Hall, Jamaica.

At Arundel, Suffex, A. J. Griffiths, Efq; Captain in the Navy, to Miſs Parker, of that place.

At Alnwick, Mr Thomas Grey of Wooden, near Kelſo, to Miſs Margaret Laing, of Birdhope Craig, Northumberland.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Paterſon, merchant, to Mrs Jean Muir, daughter of John Muir, Efq; of Peil Thornton.

At London, the Hon. James Abercromby, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Leigh, eldeſt daughter of Egerton Leigh, Efq; of High Leigh and Twemlow, in the county of Cheſter.

Lord Sydney, to Lady Charlotte Clements. Immediately after the ceremony, the newly wedded pair ſet off for his Lordſhip's ſeat at Frogneil, in Kent.

At London, Mr W. G. Roſe of the Houſe of Commons, to Miſs F. Davies, of Guildford-ſtreet.

June 1. At Caſſencarie, Thomas Cookſon, Efq; of Knopſtrop, in the county of York, to Miſs Philadelphia M'Murdo, daughter of the deceaſed Capt. Robert M'Murdo, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

8. At Geanies, in Roſsſhire, Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, of Coull, Bart. to Miſs Mary M'Leod, fifth daughter of Donald M'Leod of Geanies, Eſq.

14. At Borgue Houſe, Mr David Millhean Judge, Excife-office, Edinburgh, to Miſs Marion Blair, youngeſt daughter of David Blair, Eſq; of Borgue.

— At Edinburgh, Thomas Graham, Efq; writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Spears, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Spears.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At Delvin Houſe, Mrs Muir Mackenzie, a daughter.

The Ducheſs of Dorſet, a ſon.

The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Dunſcombe, a daughter.

At Ray Lodge, Woodford, the Lady of William Fraſer, Eſq; a daughter.

At Chatham, the Lady of Captain Bean of the guards, a daughter.

At London, the Lady of Major Davidſon, a ſon.

At London, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Morton, a ſon and heir.

June 2. The Lady of John Smith, Eſq; of Lanſbury-ſquare, a ſon.

2. The Lady of Dr Pemberton, George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, a ſon.

4. At London, the Counteſs of Caſſillis, a ſon.

5. At Balbardy, Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a ſon.

18. At Anchorfield, Mrs Wm Gn. M'Rae, a daughter.

25. At Ely Houſe, The Lady of Col. Robert Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, a ſon.

DEATHS.

On the 16th of November laſt, at Bhanguipore, in the Eaſt Indies, Charles Hamilton, Eſq; ſon of the late Charles Hamilton, Eſq; of Holyrood-Houſe, Edinburgh.

May 6. At Exeter, Thomas Home, Eſq; ſon to the late Mr Ninian Home of Billie.

— At Guernſey, aged 40, Serjeant Samuel Macdonald, well known by the appellation of *Big Sam*. He was a native of the county of Sutherland.

9. The infant ſon of William Maxwell of Cariddon, Eſq.

— At Caſtlebarns, near Edinburgh, Miſs Helen Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late James Campbell, Eſq. of Craigmillar.

11. At her houſe in Brown's Square, Miſs Anne Jardine, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Robert Jardine.

— At Edinburgh, Miſs Anne Hill, eldeſt daughter of Dr Hill, of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 72, Miſs Elizabeth Renwick, daughter of the late Sir William Purvis of Purvis-hall, Bart. and niece of the late Earl of Marchmont.

12. Mr Thomas Buchanan of Croy, merchant in Glaſgow.

— At Mr Lea's houſe, New Street, Miſs Ann M'Laren, daughter of the deceaſed John M'Laren, Eſq; late of Jamaica.

— At Byth, in the 81ſt year of his age, Adam Urquhart, Eſq. of Byth.

13. At Preſtic, near Ayr, at an advanced age, Mr Alexander Braidfute, formerly one of the Grammar-School maſters of Glaſgow.

14. At Antermony, far advanced in life, Mrs Mary Peters, relict of the late John Bell, Eſq; of Antermony, to whom literature is indebted for the narrative of his travels through Ruſſia and Tartary to Pekin in China. She was a native of Ruſſia, and ſurvived her huſband nearly 22 years, during which, retirement from the world, and a ſtudious regard to domeſtic decorum, were the ſtrict regimen of her ſecluded widowhood.

16. At Greenock, Mrs Mary Kyle, wife of Mr David Williamſon, merchant.

17. The Hon. Mrs Hall, daughter of the late Lord Lifle.

— At Glenrath, Mr Robert Laidlaw, eldeft fon of Walter Laidlaw, Efq; of Hyndhope.

— At Whiteſide, Adam Smith, Efq; of Whiteſide.

— At Dumfries, Mr John Lyle, merchant.

19. At Edinburgh, Sir Philip Ainſlie of Pilton.

22. At Annesfield, in the parifh of Tinwald, Mr Robert Harkneſs, farmer, in the 78th year of his age.

24. At Ecclefmachan Manſe, Mrs Margaret Ireland, wife of the Rev. Henry Liſton, miniſter of that parifh.

25. Dr Fordyce, F. R. S. and Senior Phyſician to St Thomas's Hofpital. He joined to a very extenſive knowledge in every branch of ſcience, a moſt benevolent and philanthropic heart, which endeared him to all his relations and friends.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Currie, relict of William Currie, Efq; Selkirk.

At Lowther Hall, in Weſtmoreland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonſdale, Baron Lowther, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland—His Lordſhip died of a mortification in his bowels. He had for many years been in ſuch a precarious ſtate of health, as at times to be fed from the breaſt. The Earldom of Lonſdale is extinct; but the Barony of Lowther deſcends to his relation, Sir William Lowther, Bart.

At London the Hon. Frederick Stuart, Member of Parliament for the county of Bute.

At Edinburgh Miſs Catharine Buſhby, daughter of John Buſhby, Efq; Tinwald-Downs.

At Glaſgow, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Mary Henderſon, wife of Mr John Henderſon, merchant.

At Newry, Mr James Gleeve, merchant.

At Stirling Caſtle, Mrs Forreſter, wife of Lieutenant Forreſter.

At Dalry, Mr William Dempſter, druggiſt in Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Shiells, relict of the Rev. Mr Robert Bryce, late miniſter of the gofpel at Dron.

At Dundee, Mrs Jane Gillan, wife of Mr Joſeph Gibſon, King's Arms.

At Weſtminſter, Col. William Robertſon, of the Royal Invalids.

Miſs Thornton, eldeſt daughter of Samuel Thornton, Efq; M. P. for Hull.

At Chefter, Mrs Erſkine, wife of Captain Erſkine, of the 22d regiment of foot.

At his lodgings in Jeſus College, Oxford, aged 94, the Rev. Joſeph Hoare, D. D. Principal of that Society, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, and Rector of Turweſton, Northamptonſhire. His death was in conſequence of the following extraordinary accident. As he was ſitting at tea, ſomebody moved the table upon his favourite cat, and gave the animal ſuch pain that it flew directly at the Doctor, and the wound produced by its claws occaſioned a mortification, which put a period to the life of a very worthy and learned man. Dr Hoare attended the Earl of Harcourt to the Court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1761, and had the high honour of marrying our gracious Queen.

At her houſe, in George's Square, Mrs Williamſon.

At Drimmie Houſe, Mrs Cranſtoun.

In India—At Berhampore, Major-General Robert Rawſorne. At Madras, Capt. James Campbell, 74th regiment. At Madras, Boſwell Barkſton, Efq. At Futty Ghur, Capt. Bernard Roſe. In Bengal, Enſign Thomas Shaw. At Bombay, Harry Forreſter Conſtable, Efq.

June 1. At Barrogil Caſtle, in the 13th year of his age, John Lord Berriedale, eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. James Earl of Caithneſs.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr Allan Dow, writing-maſter, much and juſtly regretted.

3. At Walworth, in his 7th year, Archibald Macnab, only ſon of the late John Macnab, Efq; of Newton.

5. At Peterhead, Mr Alexander Ogilvy merchant there.

6. At Edinburgh, Miſs Agnes Scott, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Robert Scott of Coldſtream, miniſter of Inverleithen.

8. At London, Dr Donald Monro, one of the Phyſicians General of the army.

9. At Edinburgh, in the eighty-firſt year of his age, the Right Hon. David, Earl of Leven and Melvill, &c.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Rule, writer.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr William Galbraith, farmer, Broxburn, juſtly regretted.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr David Hutchiſon, late Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Renfrewſhire.

23. At Dalmotter, Mr Robert Whitworth, engineer, much regretted.

24. At Edinburgh, Margaret Elliot, wife of Mr John Lamont, writer.

Haddington, June 25.

Wheat, 39s. Barley, 22s. Oats, 16s. 6d. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 15s. 6d.

Edinburgh, June 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.